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ABSTRACT

This curriculum project provides insight into the transformation processes in which the nations of Hungary and Poland have been participating, from approximately 1979-2002. A major focus of the project is to organize a set of information that teachers and students can analyze and understand the Hungarian and Polish quality of life during the Soviet era and after each nation gained its independence. This curriculum compilation includes four sections: (1) ideas about how educators might use excerpts from the project with students as primary source material; (2) answers to a set of questions asked by the Fulbright seminar participant (the author) about politics, economics, and society in Poland and Hungary; (3) detailed lecture notes from each day of the seminar; and (4) a bibliography of materials for reader insights into useful topic resources related to Hungary and Poland. Three themes were employed to anchor the central questions used to interview lecturers and other participants in the project: (1) methods of political, social, and economic control used by the Soviet Union to govern in Hungary and Poland; (2) freedom efforts, employed by citizens in Hungary and Poland, which were aimed at securing political, social, and economic control over their own fate; and (3) how well Hungary and Poland have fared socially, economically, and politically since each nation gained its independence from Soviet influence. (BT)

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ED 473 223

Fulbright Hays Seminars Abroad, Summer 2002 Project:

Hungary and Poland: "Hungary" Stable Partner in Democracy" "Building Partnership for Europe: Poland after a Decade System of Transformation"

Submitted by:

Steven M. Henderson

SO 034 479

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The purpose of this project is to provide insight into the transformation processes, which the nations of Hungary and Poland have been participating in from approximately 1979 through 2002. A major focus of this project is to organize a set of information which teachers and students can analyze to understand the 'quality of life" during the Soviet era for Hungarian and Polish people, and also to understand the quality of life for Hungarian and polish people once each nation gained their independence

During the summer seminar, attempts were made to learn about "what life was like "for citizens who lived under Soviet domination in Hungary and Poland from 1979 until 1989. Efforts were also focused upon learning about how life has been for the participants (average citizens) in recent years.

The year 1979 was selected because it is ten years prior to 1989, the year during which the efforts of citizens in Hungary and Poland, combined with other factors, resulted in the end of Soviet influence over the political economic and social affairs of each nation. The year 2002 was selected because it is the summer, year during which the six-week seminar abroad occurred. The method(s) employed to gather the information used in this project were Reading of scholarly publications, (Hungary's Negotiated Revolution, Rudolph Tokkes, 1996); (The Past in Poland's Present, Norman Davies, 2001) among others, Travel, and interviews of respective lecturers.

Educators may use excerpts from the finished product as primary source material, from which students may gather impressions of the experiences, which people who participated in the project shared in stories. Through the use of some of the ideas expressed herein teachers and students will gain an idea of how life portrayed in the stories of the participants is similar to, and or differs from the portrayals (about life under communist leadership, and the changes, post 1989 in east central Europe) which are presented in texts commonly used in the teachers respective courses.

The contents of this compilation will include:

- Ideas about how educators might use excerpts from the project with students as primary source material.
- Answers to a set of standard questions asked by Fulbright seminar participant Steve Henderson (of lecturers) about politics economics and society in Poland and Hungary.
- Detailed lecture notes from each day of the seminar.
- A Bibliography of materials, which may give readers insights about useful resources on topics related to Hungary and Poland respectively.

Three themes were used to anchor the central questions often used to interview lecturers and other participants in the project. The themes, and questions are as follows:

- **Theme #1: Exploring methods of political, social and economic control used by the Soviet Union to govern in Hungary and Poland.**

- Which elements of Socialism were most beneficial, and which were most restrictive for citizens during the time when the Soviet Union influenced the government practices in Hungary and Poland?

- When, why, and how did the most lasting changes, which brought about an end to Communism in Hungary and Poland take place? Which groups, people were responsible for the progress, changes?

- **Theme #2: Exploring freedom efforts, employed by citizens in Hungary and Poland, which were aimed at securing political, social and economic control over their own fate.**

- How did the past experiences of citizens, (under Soviet influence) in Hungary and Poland help to motivate citizens towards taking the risks associated with establishing democratic government and free market economics?

- **Theme #3: Exploring how well Hungary and Poland have fared socially economically and politically since each nation gained their independence from Soviet influence.**

- Which elements have been the forces, since independence in each nation that have kept them moving towards stable democracy and free market economics?

- Describe, list explain the main steps which Hungary and Poland are taking to prepare for membership in the European Union. Example= *Joining NATO in 1999.*

- What are the anticipated benefits of membership in the European Union for Hungary and Poland respectively?

- How does life for citizens over the last 12 years compare to life during the decade before the end of communism?

- **COMPARRISON AREAS CONNOTING QUALITY OF LIFE:**

  Political Social Religious Choice — Economic Opportunity and Competition

  Average Education Level — Life Expectancy

  Crime Rate — Unemployment

- For which groups (Children of school age, working age adults, Elderly) has life improved, (socially= choice, economically= standard of living, politically= voting and civil rights) in Hungary and Poland since each nation gained their independence?

- For which groups has life become worse, (socially= choice, economically=standard of living, politically = voting, and civil rights) since each nation has become independent?

The themes presented above, and the subsequent questions were utilized, to interview speakers, and others when appropriate, given the topic, and nature of the academic lecture, or social encounter. The information featured in the notes, pages?? - ?? reflect daily topics, which were covered in academic lectures, and less formal circumstances.

Pages ***4 through 13*** contain interviews, which took place after the seminar was over. The individual's responses will be featured in their entirety. Each individual will be cited in the bibliography of this project.

Wojetek Augustyniak – Twenty four year old college student at Warsaw University, majoring in history, with a focus on Communism in Poland in the post WWII era responded to some of the central project questions in the following manner:

1. **Which elements of Communism were most restrictive from 1975 to 1990? Which were most beneficial, and to whom?**

   Most Poles who lived in the 70's find that it was the most successful decade in the last fifty years. Here are a few reasons why many people reportedly felt that way:

   In 1970 Wadysaw Gomuka, head of PZPR (Communist Party) had to leave office after workers were massacred in strikes at Gdansk and Szczecin. Gomuka was very conservative, and a mean head of the party. He was at the top since 1956; people were tired because of his policies. His successor became Edward Gierek, a relatively young modern chief of the party from the Silesia region. There are many coalmines in the region. It was probably the richest region in Poland in these times. The economy was based on coal-powered electricity. Gierek was a person who made sure that miners were well paid. Miners got a special retirement system, (very advantageous). He was really liked and people trusted him.

When he got power he decided to change the aims of economic development in Poland from heavy industrial, to more pro-consumers economy. In the 70's Poland got very important investments like: roads, food factories, automobile plants, which were to make "inexpensive cars for every Pole". There was huge growth in the real estate market. Flats became available for most young families. Most of the financing for these developments came from foreign loans. In 1970 Poland was not an indebted state, and even had some significant savings. In 1978 Polish debts exceeded $24 Billion USD. These were the costs of prosperity in the 70's and Poland is still paying for it. Many investments that Gierek started were not efficient. Some Polish economists note that about %40 of Gierek's investments were irrational, and were unfounded. Others stated that Gierek bought the Poles for a (small flat, small car, holidays in Bulgaria and so on). The 70's were beneficial for most citizens as the level of living grew rapidly. Political problems were in the shadow. Era of Consumerism is a good name for the 70's in Poland.

Marshall law XII was ordered by the government clamped down on the people of Poland in 1981 after a short period of hope, brought on by Solidarity, and real changes in the political and economic system. The communist government put into jail or interned thousands of solidarity activists, or so called suspicious persons. The system started to take of away all citizens' activities. It is possible to count, how many people died during Marshal law. Official data says that it is few hundred people. It is not possible to count how many died because:

- Phones were disconnected and people couldn't call to emergency or hospital.
- Transport was blocked, (it was forbidden to go to other province or city without special permission from the army)
- People were not allowed to be out of home after 8 p.m.
- Shops were empty and so on.

Years between 1983 and 1988 I find were wasted. There was political and economic stagnation in Poland in these times.

2. How did the Communists system reward followers and punish dissenters?

Rewards for Followers:

- Easier way to buy a flat, cars and other expensive goods if you were loyal to the party.
- Some of the Communists Party members could buy products at special shops.
- Foreign trips, scholarship and others for party loyalists.
- Higher salaries.
- Phone at home (!!).
- Fast career at jobs and institutions.

Punishment for dissenters:

- Years in jail
- Persecutions in private and professional life by secret police.
- Beating by unknown perpetrators.
- Murders of priest Jerzy Popie uszko, and 18-year-old high school student Grzegorz Przemyk-, son of protester connected with opposition.
- Blocked career path.
- No travel abroad.
- Refusing simple things in every day life in institutions, hospitals, and so on.

3. **Which negative elements of communism socially, politically, and economically helped to motivate citizens towards taking the risk to strike? Achieving democracy and free market economics?**

In my opinion, most of the citizens who supported the fight with communism were more motivated by economic aspects of life in western countries (big salaries, goods available always in every shop). *Ideas of freedom and democracy were also important. But striking workers didn't think about capitalist states. What they imagined was closer to socialism in Sweden for example. State, which developed care system, workers rights, health care and others.* When workers started striking in Shipyards in Gdansk, most of their demands were on economic standing only few were political.

4. **For which groups; children of school age, working age? Adults elderly has life improved? (choice, right economic opportunity till now 2002)?**

It is easier to say that now life is easier and every one should be happy about our current system. But it is not true. Lots of people lost many privileges they had when Poland was a communist state.

Groups that lost, and or are not doing as well presently under the new system:

- Weak qualified workers from big non-profitable plants.
- Workers from state farms who went bankrupt.
- Many people, now over 40, who worked all life in one place, (couldn't learn how to find another job, how to develop their qualifications)
- Retired people: after 1989 life became much more expensive (food, medicine, living).
- Employees of state (teachers, scientists, cultural institution).

Groups, which have had the opportunity to improve:

- People well educated with knowledge of foreign languages.
- Citizens of big cities.
- People strongly motivated to improve their life (people who started their own businesses.

- Active people.

Now, (today) there are many possibilities for citizens in Poland. People can feel freedom, but many of them do not value these aspects because they are shadowed by big social problems like unemployment (16%).

Pitor Souza – Thirty two year old PHD student at the University of Rhode Island, focusing on English Literature is a Polish National form Lodz. He moved to the U.S. from Warsaw. Pitor helped with the hospitality for the Fulbright group during our pre-departure orientation. He travels to Poland at least once per year, and therefore has keen perception of how things have changed in Poland over the years. He responded to the project questions in the following manner:

1. **Which elements of Communism were the most restrictive, and which were the most beneficial during the period of Soviet Control in Poland?**

Restrictive Elements:

There was extremely limited access to consumer goods of various kinds(food clothes, technology, etc.). Access to a high quality uniform lifestyle was limited, (school work, architecture, leisure). There was no access to foreign currency, or passports. There was an unnatural restriction referring to one's idea of space and belonging-prison like limitation, claustrophobia for citizens. Futility of innovations, (citizens never taken seriously by decision makers, sometimes not even shown in the light of derogatory remarks, often referred to as enemies of the historically established order which they disrupted); fear of difference, otherness, the alien (above all, the fear of being viewed as different.

Benefits:

Family values; support were evident; sense of security, (clear professional path-even if not entirely satisfactory. The government always gave a clear answer to the question about the future as opposed to the constant insecurity of unemployment, social and professional relations and career adjustments introduced in the late 80's by capitalism); stability literacy and education.

2. **Which elements have been the forces since independence which have kept Poland moving towards a stable democratic tradition and consumer economy?**

One major element is that poles are one nation without any considerable separatist minorities, (as opposed to Czechs, and or Slovaks). This helped Polish people to stay united as a nation, although very divided politically. This seems to be the infamous Polish tradition: We are strongly united when directly oppressed, but very divided when free. Other elements include the proximity of Germany; pre-WWII capitalist

tradition; very fresh memories of dependence on the Soviet Bloc; strong intellectual connections with democratic countries, such as Germany, France, England, and the United States.

3. What are the anticipated benefits of membership in the European Union, for Poland?

In the first place I would say the benefits could be discernable by and for the younger generations(s) only (or primarily). Young people want to have free to a wider job market, better pay, lesser distinction between the image of the inferior pole as opposed to the superior German, French, or simply European. In a way, it's also an urge to be part of a strong group, to a large extent driven by pure selfishness. The crown of the Polish eagle (symbol for which poles fought with Communists for independence) can be an acceptable price for a faster fancier car, larger house, and canned food. *"The crown gave us more headaches than any material satisfaction".*

4. How does life in the last ten years in) Poland compare to life in the ten years prior to the end of Communism there?

On an everyday basis we finally had free food; access to various goods without ant ration cards (the communist party had been promising this for long years, but free market was the key to the improvement). Suddenly you had official access to foreign currency, a passport. Freedom of speech and plurality became slogans, but also reality after long years of struggle.

Socially conditions have deteriorated because of rampant materialism and drive to career. People's lifestyles have changed too. Distant commuting has become the norm. It's no longer how much the state can guarantee, but how much one can do to get what one needs- a new mode of thinking. Advertisements have become a new element to the Polish citizen's reality. The national currency has become an important point of economic reference. Debit cards have made the lives of poles more plastic. Suddenly western products turned out to be as disappointing in terms of qual ty as Polish goods. In a way Polish products gained their national value.

Political, Social Economic Choice: *Political*: plurality, but also questionable political culture; free elections as opposed to mandatory "democratic" elections in the past; hopefully increasing the dissemination of democracy. *Social*: new modes of relations and new norms; more materialistic than before, (caused by the knowledge that you can achieve something comparable to the rest of the world, which was not the case before) *Economic*: free market, free exchange of goods and services. There are an infinite number of goods, but very limited monetary sources; dissatisfaction emerged among the people due to the low standard of living, which many were experiencing. Relatively high unemployment, and an unclear set of policies regulating the new economy made matters challenging for citizens.
Job Opportunities: Job opportunities are definitely better for young people, much worse for older people. Above all the 9 to 5 lifestyle stopped being a norm; young

people often get their workers rights abused by large companies which constantly need fresh blood, (never ending training, brainwashing).

Unemployment Rate: Nowadays statistics show unemployment. In the old days unemployment was a taboo word. In the past unemployment was not about people having jobs, but people being inefficient at work in an inefficient system. Why care about one's work if everyone was to receive the same pay? The past brought about unrealistic "Five Year Plans", whereas now we are going through the surrealism of "so-called capitalism"(destitution and disillusionment of masses verses an excessively affluent minority of questionable values).

Average Education Level: In the past, the illusion of literacy and good education was present; whereas now things are more open. There is a wide spectrum from very educated to sewage level self-expression flowing from illiterate sources.

Crime Rate: Hiding crimes were the way of the past. (Like an overprotective mother creating an illusion that there is nothing wrong outside, that everything is fine, always sunny and warm). Versus the sudden shock of Americanization of the Polish streets; all of a sudden Inspector Kojak becomes a reality, even the sirens and uniforms used by our police are American.

Government Style: A clear transition from an easily defined enemy, (in the form of the Communist Party) to an invisible power ruling our political and economic reality. There is a relatively base political culture with few exceptions. There exists sense mistrust by the people brought on by years of rampant corruption in the government. The extent to which the government is full of integrity to today is unknown.

5. What have been the major challenges socially, economically politically which Poland, (it's citizens) have faced since it gained its independence from the Soviets?

Socially: There has been a very slow attempt to create a middle class, or simply a distinct but large class in society; new social relations; open crimes, corruption, keep up with the Joneses type of behavior. Materialism, new lifestyles; Family oriented values have disappeared; and or are in serious danger of eroding entirely.

Economically: Belief in welfare and better life as opposed to stress, and disillusionment as a result of the new economic system. Strong currency but difficult to access. There are unequal opportunities on the job market, high dependence on community and its laws. In some cases there is a sense of economic failure as opposed to growth and prosperity.

Politically: The democratic system is still shaping. The people have figured out that they have some power to decide bout their local affairs; those who were leaders against the Soviets did not turn out to be any more credible than the party itself. A really challenging point was raising political awareness among the people, and

maintaining their awareness at a fairly high level. Political openness, present today in Poland's government actions on the international stage gives the nation a sense of stability, and a defined position in the world.

5. **For which groups (children, working age adults, elderly) has life improved, (socially=choices, economically=standard of living, politically=voting and civil rights) since 1989,why?**

It's really all relative; Children are born into a new system, which to them is not new, but natural, so they don't or wont see any traces of the past. The past is not there's. They are free from the Communist burden, and probably it will be easier for them in that the rules of the game are clear from the very start. Working age adults may still have a chance to "find their way". They however are not really free to choose the system in which they will want to achieve their retirement. They suffer the most because they are too young from retirement, and too old to be flexible enough to adapt to the new environment. The elderly may find it hard because they receive little money from the state, but they did not receive much money under the communist system. Their fate would probably be changed the least of all.

6. **For which groups (children, working age adults, elderly) has life become worse, (socially=choices, economically=standard of living, politically=voting and civil rights) since 1989,why?**

Life has been getting worse steadily for people without any connections. Those without any pre-established position, and or those who did not make an adjustment to the new way of life in time are struggling. Young people definitely have a lot more flexibility and time to get adapted. The transition period has left a traumatic aftermath for those whose existence was rigidly formed. The major factor may not be age as much as it is region. Warsaw has been developing as opposed to Silesia, (Southern Poland) for example. The cities have been dealing with the adjustment towards a consumer driven market economy better than those in the countryside.

The balance of this project includes

Professor Jan Lenczarowicz of Jagiellonian University: in Krakow Poland. The academic coordinator for the Krakow portion of the Polish Fulbright visit, answered the central questions for this primary source project in the following manner:

1. **Which elements of socialism were most beneficial, and which were the most restrictive during the time when the Soviet Union influenced the government practices in Poland?**

I would say that it depends whom you ask. For intellectuals or the intelligentsia in general the censorship and all sorts of political and ideological restrictions were much worse than for some other social groups who were more concerned with their material well-being. In the last two decades (the 1970's and the 1980's), even during Martial Law, the regime was not so much threatening to an individual any more. In fact, at that time the Soviet-style "Socialism" was in decay. The general impression was one of lack o perspectives, bleakness and hopelessness. There was no room for an individual action, new ideas, challenging initiative. However, some people would say that at least basic social and health services were guaranteed, poor and inefficient as they were. In addition it was believed that crime was kept down, whereas now crime is rampant and media contribute to the general feeling of insecurity. Of course, the most annoying thing was a constant lack of certain products, foods, services and widespread corruption, etc. It took a long time and a lot of energy to satisfy most basic needs. The market was totally dominated and dictated by suppliers (or in fact the only supplier - state monopoly), not strong commercial pressure. Their all life is focused on money real strength. That breeds dissatisfaction and social tension.

2. When, why, and how did the lasting changes take place? Which group(s) was responsible for the progress, change?

The early 1900's were crucial. Leszek Balcerowicz, the first non-communist finance minister in the Tadeusz Mazowiecki government, initiated economic "shock therapy" in 1990. The government decontrolled nearly all prices, eliminating shortages almost overnight. Subsidies to industries and households were slashed, monetary policy tightened and consequently very high inflation brought down. He freed Polish international trade and forced monopolies to compete for consumers. Expanded trade, which grew after the Solidarity movement, helped the Communist regime to collapse.

3. Which elements have been the forces since independence, which have kept Poland moving towards democracy and free market economics?

I would agree with those who say that reforms proceeded despite democracy, not because of it. Several times voters voted in parliamentary and presidential elections to slow reforms. They wanted benefits of the free market but they loath to pay such a high price in terms of social and economic adjustment. Yet post-Solidarity as well as post-Communist governments kept reforms on track, although the difference was, and still is, that post-communists in an attempt to stick to power marked their time rather than risk really important and elect orally dangerous decisions.
However, even they did not surrender to populist elements and certain priorities have been maintained consistently throughout the 1990's. As far as democracy is concerned, it still needs strengthening in its institutions, political and economic education, eradication of corruption, etc. But all those quite numerous voices in American or some West European press that "demons of nationalism", lack of democratic tradition. Etc., in Central Europe would make it impossible to develop democracy proved totally false. They were of course based not on knowledge of the region (e.g. they did not see the difference between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia)

but on stereotypes and very vague ideas about Europe east of the former "iron curtain".

4. How does life now, (over the last 10 years) compare to life during the decade before the each nation gained their independence?"

I think that on the whole our present situation is much better than it was 10 or 20 years ago. Of course, there are some social groups that have found themselves in more difficult economic situation and today they are worse off than they were under Communism. For instance, Agrarian laborers who used to work in the former State-run big agricultural farms of inhabitants of a town with a single, now obsolete factory. In such places unemployment is extremely high (c. 30 percent) and it is very difficult to comparison areas: (my assessment)

- Political, social, religious choice- much, much better
- Economic opportunity and competition- more difficult, challenging conditions but better prospects
- Job opportunity – much more difficult, more demanding, insecure
- Average educational level – higher
- Crime rate - high and growing but still lower than in the USA
- Government style - totally incomparable with Communist government. I believe much better
- Economic policy vs. Reality – big gap

4a. For which groups, (Children of school age, Working age adults, Elderly) has life improved?

Despite loud protests the situation of elderly pensioners (as a group) is not as bad as it is sometimes portrayed. As sociological studies show the most disadvantaged group during the time of social and economic transformation are children of school age. Those from poor families have very slim chances to "make it".

5. What have been the major challenges for Poland and it's government since 1989?

The biggest and strongest challenge has been the transformation of Polish economy but perhaps even more difficult proved to the change in social mentality, in social attitudes to work, property, community values, etc. Other still not accomplished aim is strengthening of the state on all levels (from local self-government to the top) and in all branches of government. We still have to encourage individual initiative and community involvement as well as to crack down on corruption and incompetence.

The balance of this project contains daily notes from lectures, which took place from the beginning of the Pre Departure Orientation, in Rhode Island through Hungary, and Poland. Many of the themes were utilized to drive a course of questions, (pages two through four), which were asked of lecturers who were addressing topics related to the questions asked. It is recommended that people who are interested in using primary sources for instructional purposes, use excerpts from this project. Ideas contained herein may also serve as helpful comparative background reading for scholars who wish to get a "snapshot" of how people in Hungary and Poland are adjusting to change since they have become independent.

Pre Departure Orientation

Poland 6/21/02
Polish, Jewish American Resolutions focus economic development/ foreign policy
-Every area of social/political/economic is affected in Poland by its transformation to
-Poland approximately size of New Mexico
Being central was punishing to Poland because Germany and Russia plundered it.
5%
Largest nation on Europe
Over 98% poles
90%Roman Catholic
38.7 million people
1791 Polish adopted its writing (on 44rs later partitioned by Prussia and Russia 123 years
Emerged in 1918 as sovereign nation plundered by Germany 1935-1945
Political system= Democracy
Latest const adopted 1997
Sejm lower house 460 44r terms
Senate upper house 100 senators 44 terms
President 5year term- limited power
Council of ministers, cabinet appointed by sejm, responsible to sgum. Holds daily government running responsibilities
Privatization, De regulations, main goals of transitional government on course

*Take two Poles and you have three political opinions.
Democratic left alliance is the largest political party
Peasant party represents interest of Polish farmers 42 seats
Self defense 53 seats
Law and justice 44 seats
League of polish families 38 seats isolationist

Poland slowed by Russia economic crisis in 1998-1999 and by slowing of U.S economy
Internal issues slowing of consumers purchasing
Hyperinflation in the early 1990's 60%
Today, in 2002 inflation is at 3.3%

Economics, Poland 6/21/02
Un employment is the #1 priority for the new government
Major trade partners for Poland are in Western Europe primarily Germany and the U.S
This shows that Poland has been absorbed integrated to some extent to the global market.
Poland's manufacturing will, and needs to shift to consumers

Foreign direct investment in Poland has gradually risen from 1995-2001
Particularly because there's political stability
-Poland offers a huge market for foreign goods Hungary consumers
-Low cost for labor
These factors improve its candidacy for the E.U

Ways in which Poland will rejoin the West 6/21/02
2 pillars of polish western orientation
1. Membership in Nato
Membership in E.U

2. Promoting democracy in the region
Reconciliation with old foes Active support for transatlantic European orientation
Lack of borders disputes- less cost and concern
Over borders wars- kissed and made up

Benefits of Nato: Poland:
Security and confidence- Helped secure outside investments
Strengthening of Poland's position
Reforms of armed forces
-Introduction of civilian control of armed forces
- Modernizing of structures and equipment
(Reduction of overall troops and modernization

Future of transatlantic security
Open door policy Nato
Common defense, Nato's primary mission
Nato's transformation to meet new challenges
Enhancing relations with Russia, while maintaining effectiveness and coherence of Nato
What will Nato's role in combating spread of global terror?

Poland and the E.U:

Dec. 16th 1991	Singing of association agreement
	Free trade 20k Poland and the E.U
	Industrial trade
March 1998	Talks about how to get into E.U.
	Club began
2002	Creation of free trade areas between Poland and the E.U
2004	Expected full membership

Polish agriculture and the E.U
There is a new conflict
Argument over production expectations
Issues over to what extent Polish farmers will be subsidized and when are also at issue.
Without subsidies the Polish system may crash
2/3 of Polish farmers will not form advantage of E.U because they don't produce enough agriculture business
More than 20% of working people in Poland work in agriculture
40% of poles still live in countryside.

Level of development and G.D.P
Poland is at 39- regarding economic development
(The E.U arg is 100) din mark is at 122
Austria 110,UK 102, Portugal and Greece 74/73
Big Economic pressure on where to set interest rate(s) nationally
The national bane and government are negotiating on this topic. Poland is normally struggling economically
Reality= Interest rates high to keep inflation w/ national econ issues
(They will have 25 nations soon) Poland's position on the future of the E.U
Participation of the candidate countries on the way the E.U will operate in the future
*(Nothing about without us) principal of solidarity
(Union of state) subsidize support former eastern bloc nations economically union states of Europe economically connecting.

Poland sort of is line the rest of Europe, questioning the US's plans for future attacks is an anti terror. Their concern is that transatlantic ties continue to be strengthened and not broken down by the terrorist ($$ wasted resource) chase.
Rational justified action is needed
There are huge environmental issues in Poland because of the decisions of former communists and leadership.
Belonging to the E.U may help Poland to clean up its environment

[GDP] per capita 8,500.00 per year

Poland 8/21/02
Joining the E.U will be decided in a national referendum next year. The government will have to sell the need to belong to the E.U to the people if they want to sustain, progress towards joining the E.U.

What social safety Nets are in place for those who have been hit by the changes to the new system?
Social benefits for: unemployed, handicapped etc… Medicare
Social spending for the needy, maintaining the welfare states slows the economic growth for the future. There's not a healthy balance yet of social programs vs. economic growth.

Helpful Books:

*Social Current in Eastern Europe:
Duke univ press 1995
Sabrina Petra Rimet

*Jazz Rock and Rebels:
Uta G. Poiger
2000 copyright UC Berkley Press

*The Order of Terror:
The Concentration Camp Wolf, gang sot sky Princeton University press.

*Polish Culture A Historical Introduction:
Leszeks Kolek Good overview Book- Get it in Poland.

Cinema and Nation: Mette Hjort Scott Mackenzie
Published 2000

Cinema Studies the Key Concepts: Susan Hayward, 2000

The History of Polish Literature: Czeslaw Milosz 1983 publishing date

"Hungary: Strategic Partner in Democracy at the New Millennium "

Geza Jeszenszky, " Ambassador of the Hungarian Republic to the U.S" 6/21/02

Top of Gellert hill= a good vantage point
Hungary largest source of gold in Europe before the discovery of America
Ottoman fundamentalist/Turks, fought for control of Hungary for 400 years.
Southern Hungary sort of a melting pot due to agriculture pull
New borders cheated Hungarians of their territory after World War II.
During WWII Hungary was punished by Germany.
Hungarians fought a revolution in 1956 but were crushed.

1989 Peaceful transformation began.
Lots of ethnic groups crowded Hungary leading to WWI. Nation differences make political societal unity hard to do. Hungarian.
Diaspora= Hard to unity under a platform. Hungary 10 million people.
There's a king, but parliament really runs the country.
Hungarians have their own language, which is hard to learn.
Religions are mixed 60% Catholic Jews /Protestant.

Times of turmoil in Hungary
1st Balkan war 1912
Break up
Croatia, Bosnia and Kosovo
WWII Nazism/communism

Challenges for the New Hungary

The environment. The communist ruined lots of land thru forced industrialization
Questions:
How do you transfer a command economy to a consumer economy?
How to make an aquarium from fish soup?
The economic transformations is focused on creating growth
The people have felt some shock over economic slow growth rate. The population growth rate is low. This is something, which the government wants to improve.
The oriental transformation will take a generation.

Under socialism: productivity was low income was but people accepted it.

Big cliffs 80s'communism shortage not much available, but affordable.
90s capitalism lots available but not much affordable

Crime-Desperation, a factor?

The desperation of the poor in their countries leads to problems-
Other more desperate citizens from countries surrounding Hungary have citizens coming to Hungary and adding to the crime problem.
W/ haves vs. have knots growing money desperation has grown. Crime is a big deal.
How will people feel the benefit?
How will they prosper?

The Hungarian government privatized its national economy selling off opportunities for foreign direct investments. The "Hungarian" is dependent on outside investment, including Russia Hungary markets goods to Western European and U.S.A
Three pillars of "Hungarian" foreign
1- End dependency of the soviet union
2- (Join Nato) Regional policy Reconciliation
Want to join European union and the common monetary bordering nations.

Hungary is pushing for: Good relationship with bordering neighbors so that they can establish stability with friendship and alliances
The future is bright. Terrorism religious fundamentalism
Poverty of the South.

"My life in Poland"

Dr. Paul Rundquist, Professor, Specialist in America National government, congressional Research service, library of congress; former U.S. Full brighter to Poland 1996/98; and Mrs. Ellen Rundquist

Older poles>are behind the learning curve and out of luck.
Economically = younger are optimistic. Some are not satisfied with what capitalism has brought.
There's a housing shortage.

The new houses that are there are not affordable.
Education is a prized commodity in Poland H.S students are exposed to more topics but in less depth than U.S. H.S. students.
They're in school until they are 19 years old.
Higher education= 3 years B.A 2 years graduate
Education= some private educate on opportunities are growing.
Polish politics is people oriented, not created by people's initiative.
There's some concern that some of the parties are (Demoququeish)

Population issue driven, not ideological; this is the political Right.
Those farther right are even unstable.

The Economy= 18% Nationally-

Higher in the east, Southeast and rural areas= urban workers and rural workers may band due to dissatisfaction with the unemployment situation.
Ellen Rundquist's Anecdote
They have more friends in Poland after two years than they have from life in the U.S
Friends are good to you. People really care for each other, perhaps shaped by not being able to count on the government.
The tourist's infrastructure is growing
The market economy is absorbing into the regular life scene.
Poland=A country of contrast…
Citizens from the old regime in their 60s in years are squeezed economically and are barely getting by.

Paul Lundquist 6/21/02

Young Poles= work hard
Put in the work= 20 something
Poles are decision averse because they're not used to choice. Going from socialism (where there wasn't choice) to having choice is hard.
Dealing with changes in economy can? has been hard on young folks.
Working professionals still don't make much money. Many working age people have 2-3 jobs to cover because people's wages don't support your cost of living.
Cultural, societal attitudes in rural areas=small towns outside o major cities are semi soviet, old school. Just like old times. Are you a spy?
Western Polish economies are lined with West German economies east Germany and Eastern Germany are somewhat stag rate? Scars of WWII are over present in Poland.
Go to (Berkenow and Auswitz death camps) refer to Nazis not German there…

U.S Embassy in Poland: http://www. Usingfo.pl/
Warsaw voice www.warsawvoice.pl
Guide to Poland: www.poland.pl
In your pocket Warsaw, gad an, krokow
*use public transportation.
Which are sustaining change democracy free markets. It's not the church, it's sort of losing favor due to suspected misspending and bullying from the pulpet.
Verbal distinction
The drive to get into the E.U is driving Governments policy. They're not using traditional economic practices consequently the push right now is economically driven. Perhaps E.U membership may not be worth the sweat that it takes to get into it.

Karl Benziger 6/21/02
Small town at Hungary= Big lunch on Saturdays- Day to relax!! (Get into culture)
It sounds like Hungary is old fashioned and community driven.

Students are moved thru as a cohort.
As they test out the cohort group shrinks to about a dozen kids.
Karl had fun while there.
Teachers made little money and 2nd and 3rd jobs to get by. The people were very gracious. ***Very much hospitality**
Take presenters from Hungary and Poland out with the group show.
Karl believes that the arts have suffered with the end of socialism.
There have been Western companies to support business.

Music Dance Literacy taught holistically in the early grades. Basic kinder guarding started there.
His older parents in law who have not have the opportunity to fold into the new economy therefore they're disconnected.
The older generation is out in the cold economically- many older Hungarians are suffering due to the shift.

The gap between haves and have-nots, is growing rapidly.
People are gracious in Hungary-
Get outside of the main city.
You get 3 years off with your kids and a percent of your salary when you have kids.
The average number of kids that families have is 1.8 kids per family. They're trying to encourage family growth
(Jazz is very popular in Hungary.
Paul says: watch T.V.P cable

Polonia, another T.V channel
Specializes in programs about Polish life Culture and history⇒this channel subtitles in English.
Wajda Andre films⇒a polish filmmaker
Has been doing movies since the 1950s
Man of Iron
Man of Steel > Get DVDs at Amizon.com
Man of Marble

Arrival in Hungary

Lunch at Dubarry restaurant:
Hungary in country 6/2? /02
I tore she pronunciation of ajtost

Trolley bus number 75 goes to the commission
A drassy goes to city center our hotel is in 7th district
10 minutes Internet cafés 300 forints
½ hours 600
1-hour 1000 forints
280

Monthly minimum salary 52000.00
Forints per mouth
208.00 months
One hundred thousand forints cost per month for a family of 3
People over 50 years are struggling can't speak languages, can't get decent jobs.
No multination opportunities
Taking the bus=validate ticket on the bus
Taking the sub way=validate ticket in?
Orange machine= Arrow in first.
Keep the ticket until we reach the station and come all the way out.
Be down stairs at 10:15 a.m.
Breakfast starts at 7:30 use the card.

200 forints = 90 cents
500 forints= $2.00
1,00 forints= $4.00
2,00 forints= $8.00
5,00 forints= $20.00
10,000 forints= $40.00
20,000 forints=$80.00

Phone cards get them at newsstand
Buses run until 11p.m.

100 forints for a letter to the U.S
(Check prices before ordering)
Don't pay more than 2,500 forints to eat. The price is too high
Safe and sound in Budapest (read it)
Normal tip 10%
Taxis and restaurant
Annex travelers checks place is in the center.

Directions:
Hero sq= Great column
Right on Main Street to park
Left on Main Street to city center An Drashee road
Late's Franz liszt SQ dial zero first.
Gabby 209-4614
06303613597 cells
Andrew room 218

June 24 (Monday)
Sightseeing tour in Budapest (part 1)

Hero sq 14 statues and park completed in 1896
Clara tour guide Zoltan driver
Budapest= Queen of the Danube
6/24/02 will be hottest in central Europe in 100 years.
106 at 2:00 p.m. today (hero square completed 1896)
Go to museum in Hero square fine art. Open all days except Monday at Hero square= go left.
Park completed in 1896
*Gabriel Arch angels= the patron saint of Budapest
City tour 6/24/02
Big spa in old building (with flowers in front) has healing waters visit spa.

The main avenue, which connected the park with downtown, is the Hungarian (Shaseleezay)
Museum of terror on main ave.
Budapest Broadway district has (lots of activity) clubs activities late night.
(State opera house) also on some main. Neo Renaissance building style.

We're staying on the pest side
See Budapest at night
Budapest=name given by Slavic people. Budapest=city of healing water> hot springs
Pest=side pest is 16^{th}, 17^{th} century
Slavic term has to do with past of producing limestone for building.
(Budapest) 1.8 million live in Budapest. (One fifth of population of Hungary)
Budapest and Vienna were dual capitals of Austro Hungarian Empire. A big capital of a small country.
A romantic city. It's a seductive place one can fall in love with.

6/24/02 city tour
Visit to Gillert hill. Gillert Hill has hot springs
235 square kilometers is the area of Budapest.
A critical guide of Budapest= a great tour book of Budapest Andrash Torak
These buildings are protected by the UNESCO world heritage list Budapest protected.

King Mathias church on Buda side
There's a protest of the recent election in Hungary, which some there was infair.
We'll be at parliament on Thursday with the minister of protocol.
There are 9 bridges spanning the Danube

Margaret Islands has hot springs, swimming pools⇒a good place. \
To run visit Margaret islands
Hey day of Budapest 2nd ½ of the 19th century 32,000 buildings built in 62 years.
Austro Hungarian empire was good!
3 big set backs WWI, WWII, and Soviet occupation.
There's 1100 years of history in Budapest.
Bus # 7 goes across Elizabeth
Tram #5 47 or 49 crosses Green Bridge (goes to Gellert Hotel)
Take tram #6 all the way to Margaret's Islands walk to the Islands⇒take this through the loop.
See ya= Hello good by informal.
I can see you (hello)
(Hungarian root)
Coach=A Hungarian word root named after a place where the best coaches came from in Hungary.
Hungary plans to get the Olympics here eventually the Vice president of the I.O.C is Hungarian.
Sports, was a great avenue for freedom. Olympic competition was one of the only ways to get out during communism.
Lots of people who left in 56 want to return since freedom in 90
Cleveland formed 2nd largest American Hungarian community. New Brunswick New Jersey.
Opposite museum of transport
Flea market Saturdays and Sundays 8:a.m until 12:30 p.m.
Hungarian art neveaxe, art deco
Big art decos push in the architecture
Estates for laborers= garden cities were built for middle class workers
Hungary 10 gold in recent.
Lay out, city design of Paris was used-wards and avenues etc.
When city was rebuilt during the last ½ of the 19th century.
Village garden city? Estates was built outside of the city.
Get P.C.A to send some materials to Huba at the Hungarian full bright commission.

Art new von featured in museum of applied art, which is a building with Indian features
History (national museum)
Built in 1824
Alhambra nightclub now a movie theater.

Impression of Budapest

Gellert Hill is wonderful. A great view⇒the parliament building is impressive. We get to visit on Thursday.
It's amazing that so many things are on Andrassy street=museum of terror
Broad way section with lots cafes and entertainment. All the way through and across the chain bridge, which has lions guarding it.
The museum of the art to the left of the Hero square statue is supposed to be wonderful.
The restaurant behind the zoology is well appointed. They have a Sunday brunch. We may go after 10a.m. mass this Sunday.
Gabby and Carl are wonderful and helpful.
It's amazing that the Hungarian full bright commission gave us 41000 fornits to spend. We are definitely being pampered.
Running in the park this a.m. was a good way to start the day. I will 5 to 7 of the days of each week that I am here. Gabby says that there's a crystal on the hill near where we got our ice cream today.
The city is grand and I'm looking forward to discovering more of the (things to do) and also to doing the things-
Go movie Friday night?
Go to cafes Saturday night?
Be ready at 8:15 in lobby.
How to get to Castle Hill
Oktayen get off
Get on tram #4 or 6 go to moskwature, find castle busses go to Castle Hill
Busses 47 or 49 will take you to the front of Gellert Hotel.
Tour book-Andres turek a critical guide to Budapest
Budapest 1900 a historical story of a city

(Project on how the seminar influenced our thinking)
Diana's ideas: how to do DBQ's
Create a political forum
Jews and Roma's experience in the 20th century

Andrew Falkaly= foreign policy
Kunztown state

Paul= info on concentration camps
Auswitz and Berkenow will share unit with colleagues

Mark S. Newmark= works at H.S with focus on instructional technology.
No text books=agriculture circumstances E.U

Irene Angsburger: would like to study "Roma" gypsies socially.
How minorities will be affected by the changes.
(Would have liked more languages)

Regina Derda: wants to shed light on what's really going on in Poland and Hungary. May use DBQ=thematic question format.

Phillip Whittman: teaches small class size (he teaches comparative politics) he's going to add Hungary and Poland=(case studies) democratic transition in Poland and Hungary.

Nancy Long: May research minority education in Hungary. She works in a special program for poor kids. (May do a search for your family history) she's ½ Hungarian and ½ Polish.

Alexander Shuhgalter: teaches at Palisades's high school.
He may do history of art in Hungary and Poland may make e-mail pen pal list.

Teresita Ramirez: teaches at Riverdule New York college of Mt St Vincent.
She's in the business and economic department. Will write a paper on the macro economic decisions of Hungary focusing on kiscal and monetary policies (over the last 5 years) she does a little journal of economic ideas on the web. She'd like to motivate her students to write for her school's journal. She's the editor.

Ned Bailey: teaches world literature at San Antonio College. Will collect novels and poetry from. Hungary= will introduce travel experience to conference of English teacher and revamp her resources, books for her courses. May post pictures, which she'll take on the web.

(Look at former projects to get examples)
They want our projects to be useful in our every day teaching at our school(s)
The full bright commission building was a secure building for use of top party officials during communism. Now, it's a center of top professors.
It's sort of like a think tank.

Maria Gedeon Santha

Poor, and proud to be. The state university is making it but sometimes barely. She lived thru the transition. Her kids question her dedication to her profession. She could make more money but she refuses to leave.
(Was at Rutgers for three years 92-95)

She fought Hungarian culture and civilization there. She learned about the nature of poor education in the U.S. thru her kids as they were in different levels of school. She brought some good stuff back to Hungary and left the rest.
1-language topics
2-generation= two majors (topics)

Language literature and poetry are a big deal. Culture is a focus in Hungarian life.
It is the water that rules reference
Two languages in ads are common.
Get this book: The artistic anatomy of the human body
Hungarians=European surrounding by religious artifacts, figures
Hungarians are of their experience
Language plus literature has shaped Hungarians/generation time

Language barriers, differences can serve as stumbling focus for communicators.
Hungarian is very complex.
English reads and is spoken left to right (small sentence) English
(One word) Hungarian

In Hungarian verbs are the central forces.
In English the (subject nouns) is the most ompowfat
Because America is a consumer economy names of things are important.
Culturally in Hungary names are not.
The arts are still subsidized by the state in Hungary=some parts are supported by grants.
In the U.S the arts are private.

Language and culture Claire Kramsch
Oxford University press 1998

Americans often clash with cultural messages concepts, which are imbedded in the ways of Hungarians.
I find the Hungarian directness effective. Especially as a teacher
Hungarians dialogue lacks enough appreciation.
The ubiguitesness of the American way is hard to understand in Hungary.
U.S people manage their lives.
Hungarian live theirs lives sometimes things happen less internal locus of control.

There appears to be an opening to teach in Hungary sociologically driven course work.
Generations
The magic years is 1989=the change over to democracy.
For people socialized under communism adjusting to life, post '89 and post.
Command economy = centrally planned economy
No internal locus of control.
Top to bottom leaders to people leadership centralization:
Teens and young adults
Market economy/managerial, self control
Grass roots=localization

Older people	literacy	young people
3 R's		computer, visual culture

Time Concept

Older generations	younger
Older people not the greatest assets.	Time is money planned

World outlook

Patriotic Hungarians	global caticans
Family values	global standards
Character	

Attitude to life

Community	individualistic
Spiritual	resumes to punch.
Long back round stories	self marketing

Philosophy and style

Negative, pessimistic	positive, optimistic
Suffer and survive	smile or perish

Less optimistic: how are you
I'm still here making it
Low profile sarcastic approach.

For who has life gotten better?
In what way?
Rewarding Mortally improves for every one.
Mortally financially for the youth
Not rewarding for the elderly wounds physical, mental have not been healed

The movement is youth driven people of middle age either catch up with etreprenual spirit to the youth wave, or not?

For which groups has life become better or worse?
There's a big double standard. Women

Communism was like: *life was easier under communism because every thing was kept low managed from the top. They didn't have total freedom.*
Don't ask about 1956
Don't ask why Russians are here and you'll get more freedom.
If you don't ask these questions your life will be easier.
Her outlook!

Life was easier for teacher artists under communism due to subsidies, but she wouldn't change now for then- the future holds promise.

Quote:

Western culture forces us to ignore anything that is inexplicable or uncontrollable like poverty, death, sickness, or failure, but this is not so in the rest of the world where people share pain more than they share happiness most of the time.

Isabelle Allende

I shtvan= vay youk

Americoy vayouk
Amerikai

Ne' met= german

Tash cop= back pack
Tole -pen
Tolle

Kulch= keys
Kulcs

Ora=
Yedg=ticket
Jegy

Fuzet= notepad
Penz= money

Ezer forints =1000 forints
Fashue
Fesu' comb

U't lavell=road letter/passport

Tear cape= map
Tekek

Egan= yess
Nem= no

Meeyez = what is it
Mie

Kepesslap= post card

Papir=paper

Cartya=cards
Kartya

Fery kepez ogep=camera
Fen "k"pez oo gape

Kongv= book
Cunve

Nectar=juice
Eshanoo= umbrella
Uwe shaw=news paper

Shopka=hat

Semoo Vug = Glasses
Folkava = Toothbrush
Sam a Low Gape = Calculator
See Va Shawn = Your Welcome
Balara = Left
Yol Bru = Right
Men Yee (Bae Kay Loo) = How much does it cost
Ezer = 1000 forints

Planning Ahead for Thursday June 27th and Friday June 28th, 2002

Call Andrew Somogy,
Culture program coordinator
U.S Embassy on Thursday on his cell BBS mixer => meet @ Embassy 4:45pm

Meet with Karl Benziger PHD. =>at hotel. He and his wife would like to chat. Ask him where good Jazz Club are (Pin-point question about contribution of the arts Re: Change in Hungary) what is the cost of freedom Democracy and free market Economics for Hungary? What are the expected benefits, which will result from "paying the price"? Are the benefits worth the risks? Why?

Wednesday June 26th, 2002
9:00 a.m.-10:30 a.m. History of Hungary
Dr. Laszlo Borhi
Hungarian Academy of Sciences
10:30 a.m.-11:00 a.m. *Coffee break*
11:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m. The Hungarian 'Mystery': Patterns of 20th Century Immigration into the U.S.
Prof. Tibor Frank
Eotvos Lorand University
12:45 p.m.-1:45 p.m. *Lunch*
2:00 p.m.-4:00 p.m. Visit to the new Millennial Exhibition and Event Center

Dr. Laszlo Borhi => History of Hungary because of its location Hungary's history is contentious => related to Estonia and Finland in language, but distantly (Mag yr means man) it's the term that Hungarians use to refer to themselves.

St. Steven (Aug 20th = National Holiday) The 1st Hungarian king = received his crown from the pope Sylrester the 2nd. Hungarians claim Sovereignty back to biblical times. St Steve set up the 10 Countries/Areas in Hungary and adopted western Christianity, rather than Eastern orthodox.

Arpad dynasty replaced in 1310
Krem 1310 until 1450 = upon weaknesses in 1450 the Ottam a Turus took conquest over Hungary and the Balkons. King Louis the II lost battle in 1526

A. Mo Hatch => negative things in Hungarian culture => disasters are referred to as Mo Hatch Hungarian under Turkish rate for 150 yrs Hungary divided into 3 regions Hungarian history capital in Austria 19th Century Russia, 20th Century Islam but ancient history. To understand Hungarian history you can look @ its conquerors. (Some claim that Hungary defeated Western Europe from the Turkish conquest. Its unknown if Hungary is/was historically great.)

1686 Turkish are clear from Hungary by Western Europe Austria. Austro Hungarian Empire plants its seeds. Hungary seeks its freedom from Austria under Austria only elites nobility were considered citizens. Hungarians wanted to create Hungarian Constitutionality and economic modernization => Istuan Szechenyi promoted nobility-paying taxes to help bring Hungary into the future.

Dr. Laszlo Borhi (Hungarian history)

Ferenk Derek believed that constitution law was the way to change Hungary's future. They, Hungarians established Hungarian as the national language. Politics of Austrian court in 1848/49 caused Hungary to fight for independence from Austria- Hungary was also squeezed by Russia Hungary surrendered to Russia rather than Austria. The West, Britain, France, etc did not come to the aid of Hungary. Hungary is sort of the butter zone between East &West in Europe. The U.S didn't recognize the Hungarians because they did not free themselves from Austria (Kossuth) came to America late 1850s early 1860s tried to get coalition of countries to support Hungarians independence.
(1867 Max's book capital published)
Dual monarchy established some claim that ethnic difference/mix created collapse of Austro Hungarian empire. Too multi national?

1867-1918= golden age of Hungarian history. Budapest built between 1870 thru 1910.
Participation in WWI on the German side ended the golden age as the central powers lost WWI. Austria and Hungary are split at end of WWII League of Nations compromise. Hungary thought of as non-vital. Races in Hungary undervalued?
(Butter zone ideas again)
Treaty of trianan 1920= regarded as Hungary's great national tragedy.
Hungary wanted treaty of Versailles to be revised because they lost so much land.
Liberal democracy taken out of the hands of the people in early 1920s. As Versailles collapsed on the early 30s where would Hungary be?

6/26/02 Dr. Laszlo Borhi
Germany seized Austria and Czechoslovakia in 1938 leaving Hungary in the path of Germany and the soviets. Hungary joined Germany in 1938 in the axis. Perhaps the goal was to get territory back.
Dec 1943 Hungary tried to get out of WWII in the 1943 Hungary made surrender with the British. The allies gave Hungary up to the soviets as a concession so that the soviets could set up a butter zone between the Soviet Union and Germany. (April 1945 Germany? out of Hungary)
Hungary occupied by Germans in 1944=punished
W/hold caust activities 490,000 Jews perished.

During soviet occupation 600,000 Hungarians rounded up to sent to forced labors camp in the USSR= 200,000 never returned.
History lives in the politics of Hungary. People live with history imbedded in their lives.
1945-1948 Hungary becomes gripped by the USSR
Economic, political, military control by 1949 Stalinist dictatorship was in.
Oct 1956 soviets put down Hungarians
Mini revolution November 4th= soviets crush Hungary. Kill Inmerc Nugy.
Kaddar rises to power under 1956-
Stays in power until 1988. Has soviet support. It allows second economy and gradually opens up Hungary to the west. (Kadars social contract), which broke down in early 1980's. With economic desperation and the collapse of the USSR. Hungary's leadership loses support of its people. The people of the 2nd economy helped to merge Hungary into the free market future. Transition. People. Hungarian democratic forum
Antall= driving force
Numeth, Surez, Glotz
Parties responsible for pushing fro the Hungarian freedom late 80's
Alliance of free democrats (Check pages 75 on tour book)
(Immigration)

Prof. Tibor Frank 6/26/02
Patterns of Hungarian immigration into the U.S. Hungary on wrong side in WWI and WWII 1880=large out ward migration into the U.S. to make money =many left due to economic reasons (1 ½ to 2 million from Hungary, 3 ½ to 4 million total from Autro Hungarian monarchy), and returned or sent money.

Lots of people went to the U.S to do unskilled labor= quite illiterate. Post WWI the types of people accepted had to be literate (From 1897 to 1917 president vetoed literacy bill) In 1917 congress over rode the veto of prez wills onto activate the literacy act
Similarities between Mexico and California today/and Hungary Slavic's 1880-1920
Are very similar.
Ellis island opened in 1892. Largely a peasant class is coming over.

1921 1st quota law: Slowed immigration from Eastern Europe

1924 2nd quote law: Put an end to eastern European immigration

Limited to 2% the total of immigrants in, 1890 allowed to immigrate to the U.S. .

By 1924 these quota laws, basically choked off Hungarian immigration to the U.S.
Russia the largest Diaspora in the world today 24 million Russians live outside of Russia today.

Of the Hungarians living abroad, a large percent were cut off by new boarders created after WWI. Fateful circumstances make Hungarians outside.

Professor Tibor Frank 6/26/02

The 1924 quota law was in effect until 1965. This really cut Hungarian immigration to the U.S. 2% of the 1890 census.

Displaced persons at the end of World War II and 1956ers were allowed to come to the U.S. This briefly opened up immigration. These were brief acts of special legislation. Otherwise people immigrated by marriage, or just going on vacation and never coming back. The Czches had 80% of the total production of industrial for the Austro Hungarian region. When new countries were devised certain nations had concentrations of certain types of economic focus. The divisions ruined the inter dependant economy of the Austro Hungarian region. There was not much need for talented intellectuals during this time therefore many talented intellectuals left.

Including the Versailles treaty a total of 5 treaties were signed with different regions at the end of WWI. Hungary's was the treaty of Trianan.

Establishment of communist party comes from 1918-1919 when a revolution consolidated a movement behind communism there were 51 deputies, leaders commissars in the republic of councils. 39 of the 51 were Jews even though they persecuted Jews. There was anger ch? At the Jews in the 1920's. Jews became scapegoats in Hungary with the 25th law of 1920, which limited Jewish participation in university. The Jews made up 5% of the Hungarian population, and were limited to a representative percent of their total population of Hungary. This anti Semitic law created a flight of Jews and non-Jewish intellectuals from Hungary. The central European region most citizens spoke German. Germany was the destination for lots of these grats people. Many came to the U.S in the decade of the 1920's and 1930's. Waves of immigration occurred more or less between 1918-1956.

The lack of Hungary's structure of intellectual opportunity makes it likely that many will stay away from Hungary because there's not as much of a chance to flourish. Life is hard in Hungary if you survive successfully in Hungary you be a noble prizewinner in the U.S. <u>A Quote from the speaker…</u>

Factual knowledge is perhaps over emphasized Hungarian education. Many Hungarian students lack visions.

Is there an effort by the government to set the future for this post communist's era?

In which areas of the new economy are government leaders concentrating? University, perhaps not that challenging. *There's no natural program to grow new people. More often companies hire generally educated college students and train them. The sense of the state intervening on the student's behalf for education has evaporated. Every one makes their own self-deal.* Lots of Hungarians don't go away because (18-25 years old). They crippled by vestiges of old socialism, not being able to do things on their own.

You may be a person who is a returnee because you made it and returned with money or you may be a person who can't make anywhere (Delusional). Return with new skills. Most who are successful don't come home. Unsuccessful immigrants are often unsuccessful in both countries.

Genius in Exile will be published in 2003 by Peter Lang author Tibor Frank.

Thursday July 27th, 2002
9:00 a.m.–10:30 a.m. The Political Structure of Hungary, After the 4th Democratic Elections
Prof. Andras Lanczi
Department of Political Sciences
Budapest University of Economic Sciences
10:30 a.m.–11:00 a.m. *Coffee break*
12:00 a.m.–1:00 p.m. Visit to the Parliament
2:30 p.m.-3:30 p.m. Experience of NATO membership
Dr. Tamas Magyarics
Eotvos Lorand University
3:30 p.m.-3:45 p.m. *Coffee break*
3:45p.m. -4:45 p.m. The European Union and Hungary, the EU Candidate
Ms. Nadja Parcsami
Director
European Union Information Center
4:45 p.m.-5:45 p.m. Hungary awaiting EU accession
Mr. Bela Szombati
Ambassador, Deputy Head of the State Secretarial for Integration, Ministry for Foreign Affairs

6/27/02
Professor Andras Lanczi
Communism collapsed in 1989. Round d table negotiations, a pattern created in Poland and used in other post-communists countries. Characteristics: no blood, negotiation, including previous communists. Opposition parties, civil organizations representing people, union's youth.
As a result of theses negotiations a new constitution was formed. 386 seats on Hungarian parliament, 176 members from single districts. This is the majoratarian element.
Four to six parties in parliament in the parliamentary system once elections are over=most often these become coalition government. The leader of the majority party in the parliament forms the coalition mixed government at the president's request.
President⇒weak figure head⇒parliament prime minister head of majority power⇒holds central authority influence⇒strong policy influence. There are many government branches in parliament.
Andras lanzi.

Why is the presidential, executive branch sub ordinate to the parliament?
*Is it a reactionary (fear of centralization dictatorship) system?
*Parliamentary branches: chief, constitutional court, oudbusmen, states Audit office.
Study European parliamentary government structure. How is it usually?

The current recent election featured a return of the communists vote. People who were formerly communists getting elected as social democrats. People are worried do to communists as post= communists allegiance.
Peter Medggyesi new prime minister, 2002 was a counter intelligence agent in the KGB in the 70's. He hasn't resigned. He's claiming to have been loyal to Hungary then.

What, morally should Hungary do about who should be allowed to be in the public office? Why are former communists (repackaged as social democrats) getting elected to high government positions in Eastern Europe?

(Answer) Perhaps because they implement the right wing economic policy.

The two main issues are: privatization and restructuring.

Late 80's economic picture:
92% state run 8% private
Late 1990 80% private 200% state run
Political consequences of this switch= immoral concept deals to privatize. Xenophobia is also a consequence people are fearing outside control from foreign investors.

Hungary is building a new post communists nation. It's all-new to them. These last 12 years. The soviet costs of a privatization: poverty is on the rise. People on the street.
Political sides at issue: communists vs. post communists
Rural vs. urban
Religions vs. secular

The social democrats have promised to help (lose the gap between have and have not that's why they're popular)
Unemployment 6-7% public transportation is owned by state.
Inflation rate 9% land agriculture territory is owned largely by the state
GDP growth rate= rapid the EU wants to cut back Hungarian agriculture production.

<u>Land ownership</u>
Outside investors can't buy up Hungarian land. Land speculators will be kept out until 7 years after the E.U
33 % children, 33 5b working age, and 33% retired. There's lots of pressure on the working class, working age people.

<u>The Governments' weak mandate</u>
The current government has accepted in the city. However 80% of
People outside of the capital don't acknowledge the current
Government. The current 90% does not have the people's support.
It took 17 years and 1000 people per day to build the parliamentary
Building.

Dr. Tomas Magyarics. 6/27/02
Experience of Nato membership.
Alliance of nations sharing the same economic, political, and social
Strategies.
1. Economic promises =When Hungary got set up prior to 1999 they got on board with GE, GM, micro soft and many German corporations.
2. Prestige= set up the opportunity for E.U involvement, another integrationists' organization. They've been waiting (Hungary) for 15 years.
3. Cost effect= neutrality was considered, but being isolationists so more costly than being a member of an alliance.
Military= too large 165,000 cut to 40,000, 125,000 dismissed. Big cut back in 1990's .
Soldiers types= conscripts, drafted contract soldiers, professional soldiers. One idea is to cut off conscriptions.
Civilian control of the military, a requirement of Nato involvement Hungary has done this.
Modernization of military technology. Hungary was way behind.
Hungary received Russian weapons to pay debt, which Russia owed to Hungary, but the weapons were useless to Hungary as a Nato member.
Defense capabilities initiative= identified the needs of European weapons capabilities so that ways of improving their weapons could be found.

Hungary slowed their defense spending when cold war ended which made the gap in their military ability wider. They fell further behind.

What N.A.T.O planes should Hungary buy?
They made a bad decision because they leased aircraft with out the capabilities that they needed.
They're still trying to sort this out. They couldn't learn how to use the planes, which they bought.

Hungary promised to increase it's military as a requirement of their joining NATO. They misunderstood how much of their money would be spent on NATO related military.
Spending the U.S thought that they'd pay this % for NATO stuff.
Settle the outstanding conflicts with neighbors and avoid progressing tensions with bordering nations.
Human recourses= hoe to get civilian control. Hungary tried to put a former retired officer.
Not enough financial experts=had quartersn in busses?
Not enough salary incentives.
Too many generals= too few rank and file ministries crowded barracks-empty.
Hungary and kosovo
Hungary joined February 12, 1999. Anniversary of Truman Doctrine. Lots of ethnic Hungarians live in Yugoslavia. This made Hungarians be in an odd position. Hungary was a strategic support center.
Sharing experiences with the new candidates. Hey, here's what we did, here's our advice!!! This is a complex job.

Response to 9/11 was not necessarily as supportive in the attack against terror in Afghanistan. Hungary didn't send any more.

Is Hungary having a free lunch in NATO, or are they earning their spot? Geographically yes, but eventually this advantage will evaporate. How will Hungary improve its position? Create special units.

NATO: not protecting territories any more. They are protecting values. There is no limit to where they may get involved.

How will NATO respond/take the lead in preparing troops to be ready to face different challenges.
Was Hungary behind NATO really? 85% of the 49% who voted said yes. Meaning many didn't support it. Never the less Hungary is in.

Hungary is skeptical because the mission is not clear-cut, as it should be with an alliance. It all comes down to politics.

Mr. Bela Szambati 6/27/02
Has been working on Hungary's European integration for the past 34 years.
Joining the E.U is believed to be the last means to improve Hungary market money and position. Joining the E.U will help the nation grow socially. Being a part of E.U helps to spread opportunity. Hungary's movement towards E.U started back in 1991. Politically Hungary applied for membership in the E.U in 1994. They've been on track to really get in through negotiations since 1998. If Hungary goes thru all the hoops they think that it may happen by June 2004. Hungary must complete road map negotiations in order to fully get in. That's 31 chapters of detailed negotiations of idiosyncratic demands. Hungary has 24 of 31 chapters, including these 4: environment, Human rights, Justice and human affairs.
There are questions about tax breaks in the future. *Hungary needs to accomplish (7chapters) they've accomplished 31 chapters needing work.* Other business institution (budget) (agriculture) (regional policy) all need work. Hungary wants: shorter transition periods and are looking for the end of the road.
1. Legal hermetical ion?
2. Institutions building
3. Pre-paring Hungary's economy.
Hungary is working in the three above areas, focusing on getting ready (national program) for the E.U
Environment/agriculture is a sticky issue.
RE: European union involvement for Hungary by 2003/2004.
Peoples' support: after they pass E.U demands they have to do some electoral, voting wise to get Hungarian people to vote for E.U involvement. Stable economy and sustainable growth are the two main factors nation (S) need to show in order to join the E.U. inflation in Hungary is 6%. Hungary wants to join the euro 2 years after joining the European union. Euro in 2006 and 2007.

The E.U has a very complicated decision making system. Many have to be made unhamonosly, totally no matter who you are as a nation you need to cooperate with other nations. We cannot live on our own the outside world is the E.U. we are already doing it. While we're out we have no word but we suffer with issues/concerns of if we're in we get a small word to shape the E.U. they have to stick to minimum standards. This will help to regulate business start-ups. Corruption control makes Hungarians full of the rest of Europe in terms of travel with ease and work. Minimum social treatment forms. Voting, school opportunity travel education of ? Ease home country.
E.U in formation center nadga paresami director of the E.U/ she's a national of Germany stationed originally in Brussels. Has been in Hungary gets in fully.
E.U now:
15 countries, 11 languages, and 370 million people
E.U in the future:
25 countries, 23 languages, and 480 million people.
Language is respected. Keeping each nations influence…
Europeans have isolated themselves to some extent. The European union will create common bounds. Stability, prosperity to a broader Europe.
E.U meeting.

She asked questions about:
Accessions=funds coming in
What money is available for me as an every day citizen?
Concerns over the burro?
1000 visitors per month
500 phone calls, lots of e-mails
Jazz garden near university.

Friday June 28th, 2002
10:0 a.m.-12:00 a.m. Visit to Pazmany Peter Catholic University at Piliscsaba
12:00 p.m.-1:00 p.m. Lunch on the campus
2:30 p.m.-3:30 p.m. Visit to the School For the Blind
4:00 p.m.-5:30 p.m. The Education System of Hungary
Prof. Geza Kallay
Eotvos Lorand University

Geza Kallay 6/28/02
Hungarian education: kinder garden can begin at age 3. The law allows the moms to stay at home with kids until the kids are turn 3.
Regular elementary school until 4/4/4 or 4+2+6. The 4,4,4 turned out to be ineffective in the middle 4-year period. The new model the, 4,6,2 plan is becoming more prevalent. The teacher-training model is changing; the process for change is causing problems. Things are not uniform so transfers are difficult. They have a milestone/check point at age and at age 18. These are points at which students should know certain things.

Catholic, cal visits, Lutheran, state schools types. They set up accreditation for all school levels to make a school uniform. Unification of the universities took place in late 1990's, for accreditation purposes there were cut backs on expanditors to make schools cost effective.
Education reforms ideas: colleges will link curriculum so that schools cannot work. Salaries of educators have been promised to go higher; their pay is still very low. Making up e.u needs with current school practice.
(Education)
Hungary's education system needs revision right now. There are t/a's in university classes. Its tough to get job. They are working on educational expansions locally to city center castle hill bus to Moscow Square. Moscow square deck square on red lion or trams 4 or 6 octagon.

Sunday June 30th, 2002
Trip to the Danube Bend
Visegrad – Szentendre
Lunch at Dunabogdany

Aquin-cum= a roman town. 6/30/02
Stop #1 garden of Romans ruins just north of Budapest and aqueduct was here. The Romans ran hot water from Gellert Hill to the riverside town-lots of spas and baths. The god that they worshiped was Mitras. May celebrations and blossom of flowers takes place at roman ruins: birthplace of Budapest. There is coliseum roman in Budapest. Car house walnut tree>the big 3 which "real Hungarian men should buy." *There's a big suburb of Budapest north of Budapest called frogs field.*

Stop #2: Visegrad means "upper castle" in Slavic language, changed from gothic to renaissance style 1332-1382 remained a country residence for Hungarian kings until 1544. Visegrad palace is being restored based upon the memories of the king's right hand man. A terrific restoration. Visegrad is a wonderful green lush area. The Danube and flows from north to south. The U.N has blocked traffic with an embargo at Slovakia, which is north of Hungary. Szilvasvarad-Eger cute little shopping town, got tablecloth and also a Lenin pin.
July 2nd evening program classical music concert.

What is democracy? Was the 1st question. Mung people Laos. Cambodian desent. California: very diverse ½ million mung live in ca. Hungary is not very ethnically diverse, in contrast to America. In 1993 a bill was passed to specifically identify the key minorities, or ethnic groups. There are 13 ethnic groups. The criteria for recognition as a

ethnic group are: at least 100 years of history in Hungary, at least 1000 Hungarians must voluntarily claim to be that race, ethnic group. Each group must apply: the groups are

Bulgarian	Roma gypsies (most largest)	Greek
Croat ion (4th most)	Polish	German (2nd most)
Armenian	Romanian (5th most)	Rutainian
Serbs	Slovaks (3rd most)	Slovenians
Ukrainians		

They get government benefits.
*An official group with large population: Chinese, Russians, Jewish
(Serbians are the most integrated of the minorities).
*Double Criteria= self-identifying and judgment by environment, used to identify the Romans.
*The ethnic stat are self reported thru the national census, every 10 years. If a person doesn't want to claim race it's illegal to force them to.

Monday July 1st, 2002
9:00 a.m.-10:30a.m. Ethnic Minorities of Hungary, the Romas
Prof. Borisz Szegal
Chair
Dunaujvaros Polytechnic, Department of Social Sciences
10:30 a.m.-11:00 a.m. *Coffee Break*
11:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m. Hungary and the Holocaust
Dr. Laszlo Borhi
Hungarian Academy of Sciences
12:45 p.m.-1:45 p.m. *Lunch*
2:00 p.m.-4:00 p.m. Visit to the Synagogue and the Museum in Dohany Street
4:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m. Exploring the area surrounding the Synagogue, trying a typical confectionary in Kiraly street (walking tour)

Croatia and Slovenia are the only European nation, which leave a percent of the government representation spots open to specific minorities. In the U.S our government is not representative of the national population.

Tartars=wiped out 90% of the Hungarian civilization at the end of the 13th century.
Hungarians were Asian people, not European. After this wipe out there has been a mix over the years. Only 1% of the Hungarians have pure Hungarian blood. The rest have been turned to mutts. European invited into fill roles of Hungarian pop(population)
Hungarians are Hungarian by culture not biologically heritage.

Minorities in Hungary have in the most cases immigrants to the country within the last 80 years. Gypsies are not tolerated much in Hungary.
Researcher=Bogardus, did sociology study.
Social distance measured by closeness of your relations

Gypsies Roma are listed as least desirable group in Hungary kids.
Hungarians are people who live in Hungary and also people are living in Hungary.
Perhaps their parents are socializing them to classify themselves as Hungarians, as a survival skill. It's the way it is. There is no value to claiming your separateness, so why do it?
Poverty issues with the Roma.

1500 of 8000 in torah are (gypsies roma) they are all poor in this community. 70% of the gypsy men are un-employed. They do day labor. 1-1/2 % graduate from high school, ½-1% go to college education, the lack of it cuts them off.

From west to east European nations, perhaps look down on each other. French-German-Poles-Ukrainians.

Goals: to promote Gypsy improvement. The areas are: Education, job training, housing, and reinforcement of human right. Gypsies live worse today then they did before communism ended.
Gypsies have not organized their own movement to take ownership over their own improvement process. (They live more so, day to day)
Also drop out rates are high. The culture of Gypsies evidently doesn't encourage, or value education because the gypsies been presented over the years they have been somewhat nomadic. Living on fear they have not taken advantage of opportunities. If the job is not concrete or tangible there's little interest by the family, person to encourage attempts at advancement. Gypsies characterized with stereotypes. 50% of male jail population are gypsies, 2/3 of female jail population are gypsies.
Reference
Coldwater history journal a frank class journal www.frankcass.com
Ignac Romics, Hungary in the 20th century.
Randolph Braham, politics of genocide.
Perhaps the communist genocide costs more Jewish lives then the Nazi holocaust of WWII.
Goal of the holocaust, final solution to wipe out Jewish distinguishes it as ultimate with no excuse. Jews describes as human not inferior by Hitler.
Reference
Journal of cold war studies
Davis center for Russian studies, Harvard University
E-mail journals-info@mit.edu

journal-orders@mit.edu
(Phone) (617) 495-8319
Jew in Hungary had lots of the professional jobs. Not many nations would take Jews as immigrants. Jews were in position to be persecuted. They were blamed for treaty of Trianan, which split Hungary.
In 1920 Hungary the first anti-Semitic legislation in Europe. It was called the: numerous clanses.
It limited the percent of Jews, which could gain higher education activities.
By 1938 central Europe had caved into Hitler and the Germans. In Hungary a law is passed restricting Jewish participation in business.

Lets deal with the Jewish problem on our own:

Restriction of intermarriage/sexual intercourse among Jews and non-Jews
In 1941 16,000 Jews were massacred (deported) from Hungary – sent to Germany.
1938, Jewish Holocaust in Hungary was 1st, the Poland, then Soviet Union.
1939, Einsaz groups began cleaning out mass executions of Jews on the spot. Eventually Jews were supposed to be deported to death camps from Hungary.
The Hungarians at this point tried to make a separate peace with the west and break away from axis powers, Germans.

*For this, they risked German invasion.
Hungarian leaders resisted killing Hungarian Jews because they felt that Jews were needed for the Hungarian economy.
*Hungary resisted implementing the final solution (approx. 550,000 Jews perished in Hungarian Holocaust).
*Hungarian society was passive toward Holocaust
Excessive Brutality used to deport Jews. Adolph Eichmann was in charge of the Holocaust.
IBM helped to develop track-keeping computers to see who and what went where.
*There were many gov't sympathizers in Hungary who wanted Jews gone from Hungary.
November 1944, lots of deportations of Jews, arrow cross> Elite Jew murderers were killing people on the spot between 1944 and the end of the war.
> After the Nazi Holocaust Soviets deported over 200,000 people to Siberia, many were Jews
Horthy, Miklos> Removed by Germans in 1944 and sent to Germany under arrest => The Hungarian leader opposed Hitler and his Jewish plans more so because he hated Hitler more than he hated Jews. He dragged his feet on implementing the Final Solution.
Auschwitz Protocols -> detailed list of Auschwitz actions, which were taken by Auschwitz.

*Hungary used as a decoy. The allies allowed Hungary to be invaded by the Germans to weaken German forces in France.
*Today there is mild anti-Semitism in Hungary 5-7% are anti-Semitic
Jews began settling in Pest in 1686=> Pest finally began to settle in Pest in 1786.
The temple was opened in 1859 – It looks more Christian b/c Jews were trying to assimilate into Hungarian society in Budapest.
18th January 1945=> the Jewish ghetto was liberated=> Jews were forced to live in certain concentrated zones=> there was no ghetto prior to Nov. '44. There is a 6000 person mass grave in the center of the temple.
Toni Curtis' Dad Survived in the Hungarian Jewish Ghetto, Raul Wallonberg saved lives of many Jews
Before WWII 50% of business leaders in Budapest were Jews=> between 1867 and 1942 Jews flourished
*Before WWII there were 153 Synagogues in Budapest, now there are 23.

The temple in Budapest is the 2nd largest in the world. It was opened in 1859. The largest temple is Temple Emanuel in N.Y. This temple holds 3000 people.
Adolph Eichman put his telecommunication HQ's in the Big Budapest Temple. The allies knew not to bomb the temple.
100,000 of 700,000 Jews survived WWII.
When the Christian state was established in 1000 A.D. they placed limits on the Jewish community.
Corvina Book Club

Tuesday July 2nd, 2002
9:30 a.m.-11:00 a.m. A Component of the Hungarian Culture – Literature Book Publishing, Reading Habits in Hungary
Mr. Istvan Bart
Director
Corvina Publishing House
Place: Corvina Bookshop on Vorosmarty Square
11:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m. Free time and opportunity for book purchase
12:30 p.m.-1:30 p.m. Lunch on Liszt Ferenc square
2:00 p.m.-3:30 p.m. A Component of the Hungarian Culture – Music
Mr. Tamas Daroci Bardos
Composer and Conductor
Place: Old Music Academy
4:00 p.m.-4:45 p.m. Liszt exhibition at the Old Music Academy
Evening program

This publishing house is one of the oldest – 48 years, very few survived the switch in regime in Hungary.

Hungarians spent about $18.00 per year on books that's about 2 books a year.
*It used to be 10 books per year b/c the gov't used to heavily subsidize the availability of books, however the gov't distributed propaganda through these means=> price is a factor, poor reading skills.

Today the avg. American who is educated spends a fair amount of $$ and time reading. Books are respected by educated Hungarians

⇨

The history of Hungarian language is woven into the nation's culture and history. Hungarians are proud of their language heritage. Pest used to be a German-speaking city, until 1844 the official language used to be Latin in Hungary. Half of the speakers were Hungarian and the others were mixed.

Hungarian language started being produced in print in the 1400's then, however not much.

Language develops around power centers b/c Hungary was defeated in 1526 the language center was lost. Under Turkish rule people relied upon the bible to keep the language alive.

In 1795 German was declared the official language of the German Kingdom including Hungary. In essence Hungarian language was outlawed. This caused Hungarians to rally, motivated by the Germans provocation, they united and revitalized their language. In 1844 Hungarian became the official language in all areas except the _____, which still spoke German.
New Book Publishing is a profit type of business in Hungary.
There is some control of who gets to publish what Communist manifesto; Meinkumpf can't be published, distributed for example.
There is government support of scholarly press in Hungary – the writers and small publishing groups must apply with government

The daily press does not promote books in prints all that well. Book publishers need more marketing help.

Daily press in Hungary is almost exclusively foreign owned, German and Swiss.
Franz Liszt Music School: Tamas Daroci Bardos – Composer and Conductor
Hungarian folk songs – the most characteristic folk songs in Hungary are sad.
The folk songs mirror life in Hungary over its 1100 years.
Folk songs remain in connection with the poor in Hungary.
New songs of the folk variety have a 7-grade scale.
In the 19th Century Hungary was establishing its musical culture.
Hungarian Freedom Fight Song – Proud=outstanding music instructor, beautiful room at academy, (Dances of The Golan By Kodui).

(Bartok=piano specialist) Composer – famous by 1907
It is clear from the presentations today that music/culture books are important to Hungarians – the book publisher was bright, cheerful and proud, nevertheless a bit of self-promoter, his shop needs to stay open longer daily in order for him to have more success – go to (restaurant by opera house)=> black guys. Its good!

Refine FB project ideas for discussion on Friday July 12th
Resiliency of the Hungarian people, how is this manifested in 15year period prior to the fall of Communism?

How has this resiliency shown up since 1989? Winners/ losers

It's a regular school – academics – dances – class competitions – Performance based shows where they, the kids get a week to run the program of the school – then they get to run the school on the last day of that week.
Kids Week, they have lots of cultural activities. (Big choir)
Elementary – 3years old
Lower elementary – ages 6-10
Upper elementary – ages 11-14
Secondary or high school – ages 15-18
Post secondary – from age of 18
University or college – 18-35 years old
Post graduate – 23-100 years old PH

Wednesday July 3rd, 2002
9:00 a.m.-10:30 a.m. Elementary and High School Education What is a school like in Hungary?
Mr. Tas Szebedy
Principal of Varosmajor Gimanzium
Visit to Varosmajor Gimanzium
11:30 a.m.-1:00 p.m. The Hungarian Economy
Hungarian-American Business Relations
1:15 p.m.-2:15 p.m. *Lunch*
3:00 p.m.-4:30 p.m. A Hungarian Success Story – Visit to Graphisoft

8 elementary and 4 secondary years of school is common (8 + 4 system)
They use a system similar to the British with the 6 elementary and 6 secondary
After 1998, it became mandatory to be in school until the age of 18

Getting into college = getting a diploma and taking an entrance exam and you're in.
8 + 4 65% of schools
6 + 6 Elite
4 + 8 Religious schools
4 + 8 + 2 = socially disadvantaged

There is a hard decline of students in the educational system in Hungary.
There is high competition to get students into schools because #'s are so low.

Schools would like to get the best students, its very competitive.
Foreign language begins at 11 * it's compulsory for public school kids to learn 2 foreign languages!

Personal education = a teacher gets a cadre of kids=> like a homeroom
Sex Education is taught by outside visiting professionals
Hungarian, European, World History are the 3 types of history in the schools
Teachers are locked into how many lessons of core classes they must teach.
September 1st – June 14th = school year
Lessons are twice to 3 times per week not daily, they do block.
Physical education must be taught five times per week. It is a rule and lesson, which they really do not follow.
Class Cap 27-35 students per class and public schools have open enrollment but you have to pass the entrance exam
10% of the schools are elite, 65% of the schools are not elite
More and more students are pushing towards high school education than college and the gov't wants smart people. The school is located in a better _____ area> class size is reduced more like Menlo or Aragon. 82% of the school's graduates go on to a university; the national average is 50%.
*Exams are given in these areas: language/ Hungarian and World History/ Math/ Foreign Language/ Science/ Elective P.E. Choice
He says: schools teach too much then they forget it. Subjects are too broken down, should be blended.

The biggest problem might be that schools are too theoretical. They don't put as much effort into teaching students how to be (schools should be more multi-disciplinary) $$ shortage is also a problem.
More than 80% of teachers have a good job, teaching pay is very low.
High school principals have to re-apply for their jobs every five years; they have to compete to keep their jobs.
Dr. Thomas A Halm Director and Secretary General, Hungarian Economic Association

From Central Planning to Market Economies the transformation of Central and Eastern European Economies, under Socialism the word profit was outlawed.<E.U. pressure
No free-market under socialist system. Comecon was the socialist international market control group. Hungary traded half with the USSR and half with Comecon, which system is better?
Those that believe that socialism was best b/c they could loaf, there was no competition.
They got rid of state control in many areas and tried to privatize.
Second economy brings 35-40% of non-taxed income for Hungarians even today=> under the table.
Privatization grew a great deal in the post communist era in even before 1989 there was already privatization moving in the early 1980's.
Hungary is in the flow. How quickly to privatize has been a key issue in Hungary b/c Hungary has welcomed lots of outside investment in order to stay afloat economically.

Going privatizing will cause some long hard times on people who were used to the low competition would. 37 commercial banks in Hungary=only 2 are in state ownership.
As these political changes took place in Central and East European Nations there was a huge hole made in wealth, income.
Many countries have still not reached their pre 1989 levels in GDP output
Hungary had reached its 1989 level by 1994? Many Eastern European Nations have not.
Dr. Halm believes that foreign investment must really be encouraged into Hungary. Then he thinks that the middle class will learn how to modernize.
Hungary is a Tax heaven for foreign investors. They can really experience tax savings.

Graphisoft= founded 20 years ago in 1982=> 3-d software for design architecture, creates simulated buildings.

They out grew their facilities and moved in 1998, they attract young talented people to create a tech park based on synergy of future business.
They were in Silicon Valley but it was not a fit. They moved to the east coast b/c time and fight differences are more compatible.
There is more of a culture of working for a European parent company on the west coast.
The most important asset is the human mind.
They are creating worldwide for a select focused market, which are architects.
Hungary has a history of strong mathematicians and scientists, most moved to the U.S., they moved to Silicon Valley in 1989 to learn how to be a successful company. They decided to stick with Hungary b/c tech closed geographic distances.
When they started Hungary was still communist. It was hard to get a business started. He was working in a state company, but attracted hatred from his bosses.

When he started his own company the gov't accepted their surge b/c the company was bringing $$ into Hungary.

With the tech. Accelerator of the P.C. there was a tech. Boom in the I.T. Revolution small companies started from scratch, which have grown significantly.
They used the hedgehog concept Jim Collins good to great. They took their specialty. The one thing that they were good at and decided to focus on doing that thing well.
A U.S. trade embargo kept them using complex applications on P.C.'s instead of big computers; they were limited so they had lemons. They mad lemonade.
The most important resource in the company is people not machinery it is human capital.
They took opportunities to provide product(s) for a new small market. Once they gradually proved themselves they got support from IBM and HP=> most of all they got support from Apple who wanted into the tech. Platform, which would be new to them from 1983-1993 they were specifically with Apple. In 1993 they moved to Windows Platform.
Their PC platform fit the work style of architects who work with the art of the space.

Information tech. is the future. Enterprise resource mgmt system > simple packages = no. Getting access to useful financial information to make huge decisions effectively. That's sorta what they do.
They take the results of the CAD drawing (the virtual digital bldg) to plan the future life cycle of the building. They use the virtual bldg to plan the future of its overall use.
They promote being closer to the decision-making powers in Budapest. You can work for them or us and be closer to the top. Sales marketing – Global mgmt -> pulled in by the U.S.

Archicad allows you to work in a virtual bldg and the program documents your steps. This way you don't have to re-create steps, it has the smart features=> its much more friendly than Autocad, a schedule w/ building materials-> full project mgmt info becomes available. They can be made into bldg materials lists etc…

Thursday July 4th, 2002
Lake Balaton: Tihany – Band - Herend - Sarvar

Pike fish = best known fish and also the largest fish at the lake. Wine making = a big deal in the region.
1960's Lake Balaton, a place where East and West Germans could meet in Hungary. West Germans would spend their hard currency in Balaton during tourist visits – Hungarians would earn hard cash and use it to survive during the year.
July 26th is the Queen of the Lake Beauty Contest
A delicious lunch at a Roadside Inn, send waitress postcard w/ photo

Friday July 5th, 2002
Fertod – Nagycenk – Sopron

4th of July dinner! Regina, Diana, Mark, and I went on a long walk and enjoyed the cut little town. Sleep was ok except Alexander woke me up 3 times when I snored.

In the a.m. I was up pretty early=> went for a 4 mile run- showered – spent time in the pool and sauna- then got a half hour massage.
We were off to look at Hungarian castles. This part of the country reminds me of Napa Valley. The volcanic activity and hot springs=> wine going region are very similar. While in the sauna I got on tower with each of the family members through telepathy. It was fun to check in.
I would like to buy some regional wine but we will see what happens.

Esterhazys lived at the Hungarian Versailles; get presents for mom and Cindy
The Thermal Hotel trip was relaxing and came at the right time
Esterhazy own 2/3rds the land of Switzerland=> Esterhazy palace in Hungary will have music and cultural center dedicated to Hayden and Lizst by 2012=> 12 years.
Get news article(s) about 7-4-02 protests, in which Hungarians in Budapest protested their new gov't=> they protested b/c the prime minister was formerly in the KGB and didn't tell anyone. Also the people suspect the at there were voting irregularities=> it took one and a half hours to get out of Budapest b/c protestors had bridges blocked.
Esterhazy Castle=> a nice snapshot of the past. The Versailles of Hungary, nice grounds=> interesting rooms – evidently the family still has tons of $.

Saturday July 6th, 2002
Fertorakos – Gyor – Pannonhalma – Budapest

Sophron 65,000 people has turned into a large city, it's a border town between Austria and Hungary – formerly = center of trade routes for Romans and others – walls were built to protect it from invaders. The town went from Lutheran to Catholic.
In 1921 there was a vote to see which country the town would belong to. It ended up being Hungarian, it suffered a lot during WWII.
Its Jewish population is less than 10 people of 65000 residents today. Jews were persecuted 1st by Hungarians who expressed typical anti-Semitic hatred and mistrust toward the Jews. 2-3000 Jews lived in Sophron by WWII, during the Holocaust all were swept out to Auschwitz and only 200 returned.
Esterhazy Castle was interesting, the Hungarian Versailles is a bit run down but like a jewel it can shine again. Hayden music Man of the Esterhazy court was put up near the palace for 35 years, producing one new arrangement orchestra piece per week and one opera per month.
This area Transdanubia has a charm all its own. I have enjoyed getting to know Mark, Regina and Diana more closely. The statue spanking tour idea has brought lots of laughs.
Iron curtain existed big in 1965- not maintained by 1987-1989 became dilapidated and became a crossing point for East Germans.
Alexander – Russian roommate at Sophron => didn't want to sign up for room b/c he did not want the Hungarians in Sophron to know that he was Russian.

Visit to Pannonhalma – Benedictine Monastery - 1000-year-old monastery 1896-1996, Pope John Paul visited in 1996=> it's the only Abbey in Budapest and communists closed other 3.

St. Martin is the Patron of the church, St. Steven was the 1st King of Hungary, and there is a St. Steven Chapel, if you sit in the throne at the bottom of the church that belonged to St. Steven and you make a wish it will come true.

Sunday July 7th, 2002

Free time

Budapest free day, Church – Gellert Hill reading at statue – Statue Park, getting to know Diana and Regina, dinner?

Monday July 8th, 2002
9:00 a.m.-10:30 a.m. Role of the Media
Dr. Andras Szekfu
Szignum Media Bt.
10:30 a.m.-11:00 a.m. *Coffee break*
11:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m. A Component of the Hungarian Culture – Film
Mr. Andras Peterffy
Pazmany Peter Catholic University
12:45 p.m.-1:45 p.m. *Lunch*
2:00 p.m.-3:30 p.m. Visit to the Kerepesi Cemetery
Guided tour by Prof. Tibor Frank
3:30 p.m. – Watching a Hungarian movie (optional)
7:00 p.m. – *Visit with university students*

Dr. Andras Szekfu => role of the media, his role is Media Sociologist-focuses on how media plays into things.

1848 Revolutionaries seized a printing press this was a symbolic act re: freedom of the press, it had been restricted during communist rule, no legal censorship during that era.
Political importance of the media is being overplayed in Hungary today. Communist dictatorship destroyed conservative political line that were the opponents of communism – they also destroyed the moderate left wing view the Hungarian social Democrats, which were a threat.
In Europe the state media control and owned TV through the 1950's so Europe was state owned and state controlled or privately financed and state controlled, it had been controlled since 1924.
1989 was the goal to grow private ownership influence over the media; it took about 6-7 years before laws were passed.
Internet penetration in Hungary is between 10 and 20%, in the U.S. it is over 50%

The Hungarian political media has promoted the joining of the EU they have not covered it objectively, their coverage is a little biased in favor of the EU they have promoted it but not explained to the people the impact of what will happen when the EU passes.
Public service broadcasting in Hungary is a cash cow for the owners who are influenced by political parties. It is not objective => 1/3 governing party, 1/3 gov't, 1/3 opposition, the public media is biased, and the opposition does not have a voice.
Mr. Andras Peterffy: film in Hungarian culture
The Visible Man a book by Bela Balazs and a film by Jancso Miklos called Round Up
Zoltan Fabry Merry Go Round, a 1950's film and The Fifth Seal a 1970's film
It was clearer to know what to speak about during communism in Hungary, these days there is relative freedom therefore coming up with defining causes; messages in film is less important.
Perhaps art will be a patchwork all over the place as life is.
The work of future Hungarian film art is unknown just as the political, social future of Hungary is.
National cemetery visit -> Tibor Frank, lots of famous people born here, Christian cemetery, lots of famous dead people
90% of the 1st place leaders of Hungary died in exile-> out of the nation, ashes returned.

Tuesday July 9th, 2002
Trip to Szilvasvarad – Eger (have bulls blood red wine)

Eger=eastern/northern Hungary has thermal baths, dinner, underground portion, bulls blood wine
Bulls blood wine gets its name from Ottaman Turks who named the wine to escape from admitting that it was alcohol, motto of Eger = wine – love and spas, Gyongos = city of chardonnay

Eger has the largest teaching college in Hungary, known as the city of flowers, town pop. = 65,000, has second largest Roman Catholic Church in Hungary, important military value of protecting the northern part of Hungary

Wednesday July 10th, 2002
Trip to Eger – Holloko

The visit to the cathedral at Eger was whelming, I took an altar shot, 2 shots of stained glass windows and 2 outside shots of the mustard exterior of the church with the huge statues.
12:35 on our way to Holloko a small arts and crafts village where we will have lunch and visit for 2 ½ hours
Paloc = People are citizens of Holloko on the border of Hungary and Slovakia, A Slavic name, crafts and artwork, the community is on the UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST. Old myth Holloko means Ravens Rock?

Thursday July 11th, 2002
9:00 a.m.-10:30 a.m. Good Signs on the Horizon – Changes in Culture and its Structure
Mr. Zsolt Petranyi
Art Director
Institute of Contemporary Art, Dunaujvaros
10:30 a.m.-11:00 a.m. *Coffee break*
11:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m. Visit to the Exhibition Hall
12:30 p.m. - Free time for individual projects
Evening program

19th Century customs, landscapes, traditions were reflected in art at start of 20th Century, Hungarian artists became more Avant Gardue?

Post and during WWII there was political influence control over art, what to paint.
There was a small Avant Gardue group from the end of WWII through the mid 70's, early 80's. In spite of communism there was still freedom of expression.
1990's postmodern art was more of a global reflection.
National Cultural Fund supports the flourishing of the arts by giving artists working space, getting $ to put on contemporary arts involves making showings somewhat commercial. Big loans are taken out and hopefully art will sell to pay back the loans.
Exhibition halls are used; there are small art communities throughout Europe, which will have collections throughout the world.

There are 5 young artists known on the global art scene, which are Hungarian.
Computer graphics and photography are the main vehicles of contemporary art in Hungary in the last 5 years, risky.
Women seem to be ignored in Hungarian art.
Hungarian contemporary art is trying to keep up with the world contemporary art scene and is sorts of trying to keep up not trend set or do their own thing. They are finding their way…

12 July – Friday

- Danube River Boat Cruise-Spectacular lights - Nice people
- Met (Chee-la), works in Fulbright office - Has ideas about American International School Jobs. E-mail her
- E-mail Taz somebody about music program connection with his or her choir.
- E-mail Fulbright alum. Coordinator, e-mail _____ to get this guy's e-mail address.
- A spectacular ride - Lots of lights - Istvan gave us a last ride up to Gellert Hill to see the view
- Back to hotel to pack-In bed by 11pm

13 July – Saturday

Participants leave Budapest: LO 5536 at 7:30 a.m.
Arrive in Warsaw – 8:40 a.m.
Depart from Warsaw: LO 3905 at 11:30 a.m.
Arrive in Krakow (Balice Airport): 12:30 p.m.
Transported by bus to the "Campanile" Hotel.
13:00 Lunch
14:30-15:30 Orientation in Krakow
18:45 Meet in the lobby and walk to restaurant
19:00 Welcome reception at the Wierzynek restaurant – hosted by Fulbright Commission

- Travel to Poland.
- Up at 4:30 – On the bus by 5:25
- An incident with my luggage weight – My stuff weighs too much

- They tried to charge me $50.00 – Gabby to the rescue – I got my blue bag back, even though they'd already taken both and carried it to avoid the charges.
- A quick flight to Warsaw followed by a 2 ½ hour layover, during which the **Young Loud American** made a fool of himself in the waiting area – he actually boarded a plane and then was seen being escorted off again with 4 cops – oh well, justice prevails – After lunch, we visited the meeting room and got new supplies, $200.00 and a nice pen! Over the top!! Nice.
- Arrival
- After re-loading we flew to Krakow where we were met by On-Jay, Hola and Voycheck.
- After a quick ride to the very nice Campanile Hotel we freshened up and had lunch.
- A nice meal down stairs – After lunch we visited the SQ, which is very pretty.
- I discovered some Jazz fest _____
- Evidently last weekend there was a New Orleans festival in Krakow.
- We all sat and had a beer, enjoying the SQ.
- I talked to On-Jay about my project a bit and to Hola about Hungarian patriotism.
- After a very quick clean up – I got dressed for dinner.
- We went to Wierzynek restaurant, a beautiful old 6 story building with Jazz in the basement.
- We had a several course meal
- Paul, Regina and I chatted with professors Yawn-Jan and Valdimir – History professors – Yawn really took a grilling but was very open with us.
- Regina mentioned that it's clear that Voycheck knows that Alexander is an outsider – interesting…
- Dinner and the conversation were good – Alexander asked me to make a statement to conclude dinner and so I did.
- Now I'm off to bed – tomorrow I'm up at 7:15 running, having breakfast and getting ready by 10am for the tour. A Great Start!

14 July – Sunday Polish Castle Visit

10:00-13:30 Visit to the Wawel Royal Castle
14:00-15:00 Lunch
15:30-16:30 City Tour
Kazimierz – Schindler's List Route
19:00 Dinner at Ariel restaurant (Szeroka 18)

- Huge castle grounds – lots of old buildings from the middle have been destroyed. (Was built up from the 13th – 14th- 15th Century).
- Old Romanesque church from 12th Century contained within 14th century walls of Wawel Castle. Gothic=14th Century.

- During various eras the different inhabitants changed the buildings, which were contained in castle walls.
- Rock remains from building - Architect from 1st part of 16th Century Burto Berecchi
- From Florence
- Beautiful Courtyard, very large, with ceramic tiles, painting - Renaissance style Italian Designer Architect
- Interior is decorated in the style of the era.
- Fine furniture and tapestries = most of it = copies because lots of the original furnishings were destroyed. Polished furniture = very attractive
- Parts of Wawel Cathedral commemorate significant kings and heroes of Poland's past. It's a very patriotic place.
- Castles used by Polish and Lithuanian Royalty
- Big restoration at Wawel Castle began in 1905.
- Jagiellonian Dynasty = Golden age of Poland.
- Lots of renaissance tapestries, telling stories of the era in which they were created. Lots of religious, Biblical images depicted...Noah's Ark, etc...
- After renaissance period, Buroque period comes in.
- Intro Buroque era - Marble used liberally - Gold gaudy painting on ceilings = Frescos done in-between are painted (Frieze style tapestry with coat of arms in the center. A beautiful tapestry) White Eagle bird, emblem of Poland
- More Biblical stories in tapestries Caine and Able, Adam and Eve
- Wawel Cathedral has lots of dead kings and their sarcophaguses all in it. Very ornate Baroque style. Church finished in 1364, all but 2 Polish kings were crowned at Wawel Cathedral = Additions - revisions of church interior 17th-18th-19th Centuries.
- Good Sunday eve walk
- Tour at Jewish area outside of Krakow where many Jews came 16th and 17th Centuries.
- Good talk with Voycheck, who works for info. Search, assistance firm part-time while finishing school.
- Hola is the academic advisor at the Polish Fulbright Commission - She tries to line up U.S. college placements for Polish students TOFEL, SAT, GMAT testing etc...
- She will help me to find a cookbook in Warsaw!!
- Go to Jazz Monday night.
- Ka Jinia, small world Heritage town has Jewish population - Krackovian Jews were moved to Ka Jinia in the 15th Century
- The town was split between Christians and Jews in late 15th Century
- Collecting place of European Jews from 16th-17th Centuries.
- Some of Schindler's List by Steven Spielberg was shot here.
- Yasha Leiberman Band - Krackow School of Music graduates
- Sunday night dinner at classic Jewish restaurant in Ka Jinias
- Yasha Leiberman Trio played good traditional Jewish music Base, Violin, Accordion Instruments - shop at home for CD. Share with Joan and Phil.

15 July – Monday

9:30 Meet in the lobby and walk to the Jagiellonian University
10:00-11:30 Inauguration Session at Collegium Maius:
10:00-10:15 Welcome and Address
10:15-11:30 **"Jagiellonian University: Old School in New Times"**
- Lecture by **Professor Stanislaw Waltos**
11:30-12:30 Tour of Jagiellonian University Museum
14:00-15:30 Lunch
16:00-17:30 **Introductory Course of Polish**
-By **Dr. Waldemar Martyniuk**
19:00 Dinner at the Chimera restaurant

- Valdamir – Polish language and culture Dept. Chair University founded 600 years ago
- Lecture taking place in the heart of the university in the room, which witnessed all of the important decisions since the school's inception.
- School founded in 1364 at the opposition of the bishop of Krakow. Firmly established by 1367. From 1370-1400 the university went undeveloped. The female king of Poland pushed for creation of university in 1400, 26th of July = 1st lecture given at Jagiellonian University. = The university has gone on unbroken since 1400. Copernicus went to school at Jagiellonian University, which was known for astronomy. He completed his studies in Italy and couldn't afford costs of graduating from Jagiellon.
- 16th Century = Century of rise and Century of decline. Math, Hebrew, Humanities flourished. In 1570's the university rejected the ideas of Martin Luther many from all over Europe decided not to attend Jagiellonian because of their rejections of ML's ideas. Slight decline.
- 2nd reduction in enrollment was due to claim that birthright, family position is/was more important than education level = as a result children of merchants, peasants attended at small levels.
- 18th Century = total decline in interests of people attending universities – censorship – limits on what to teach – watered down curriculum.
- 1780 – the school was transformed to modern university of Enlightenment era = now professors speaking in national language, not just Latin.
- 1790 the school became Austrian university due to boarder changes – part of Austrian empire until 1918. 2nd half of 1800's lots of discoveries made a Jagiellonian. Famous scholars in Poland
- After WWII the university experienced set back(s) in courses offered between 1945-1956. The school was slowed down – by 1957 some of the first American scholars came to Jagiellonian. As wave of changes came into Poland in early 80's people sat at Jagiellonian to discuss ideas about views on Communism. This was 74 years before Communism failed. University now is all of its status.

- Now, in 2002, the university functions differently so, the great original university room is more of a museum, than a library or a great meeting place. Times have changed. This room has been restored, preserved as it was.
- **LANGUAGE**
- Waldemar Martyniuk – teaching Polish as a second language 3 years at Stanford as the Polish expert. Current leader of language and culture, Jagiellonian University in Krakow
- Language conveys meaning into form, usually words - what characterize Polish. Language is a way – which can be used to understand the world and express what we know about it.
- Polish, a western Slavic language = closest = Slovak. Czech and Polish are related. In fact, some exact sounding terms mean different things. So, when a Pole and Czech person talk there are natural misunderstandings.
- Russian and German = related to Polish, same with Czechs. Some words are mixed. Some language terms are interchangeable. Some language doesn't.
- The history of Poland is imbedded in their language, sort of.
- English influences the Polish language the most of any languages today. German used to.
- What % of language shift is there yearly?
- Add (O'Vach) to any verb to make it Polish.
- In Polish = all nouns have gender. Things have life in Polish. There are inanimate nouns for certain things – (Pan-Janio = Johns Name)
- Africa coffee house
- After a good language session we had a quick break so that we could get ready for dinner. There was a thundershower for the second day in a row. We walked to dinner in the rain. The sun was shinning at the same time. At dinner it was hot and stuffy but the food was good. We had the most graceful waitress (Long Armed Annie) = I'll probably take Cindy there for dinner - After dinner Voycheck, Irene, Hola, and Nancy went to a Jazz show. The girls took off near the end of the first set. Voycheck and I stayed until the end of the second. We had fun. He offered to share some music with me tapes and CD's. We'll see. Hey, maybe he can pick Cindy up at the airport in Warsaw.
- Found some shades during free time. Visited a coin Shoppe with Mark, just walked. A nice break
- Had history lecture Tues. A.M. interesting focused well done, wrote post cards on break. E.U. lecture at 4pm – (Go to the movies??? Tonight??)

16 July – Tuesday

9:30-12:00 **"History of Poland"**
- lecture by **Dr. Jan Lencznarowicz**
(135 minutes with a five minutes break)
12:30-13:30 Lunch

16:00-17:30 **"In NATO towards EU. Poland Between East and West"**
(90 minutes)
- lecture by **Professor Andrzej Kwapiszewski**
19:00 Dinner

- Polish history = Geopolitical location of importance.
- Acceptance of Latin, Western Christianity by Mieszko the 1st; avoiding influence of Germany – makes connection to larger region states, Poland = Eastern most member of Western Latin Christianity. Farther eastward you had Orthodox religion(s) Byzantine.
- 1835 Polish/Lithuanian Union 1386-1572 Golden age of Jagiellonian dynasty in Poland; Polish, Lithuanian common wealth established in 1569. These were not nation-states as we now think of them in the 20th/21st Century. Peasants would not have even necessarily followed their leaders. A loose kingdom of different groups, the 8-10% Nobility compromised the political nation. They had a limited monarchy in which the king functioned like a president who checked with Parliament on certain issues. This was not absolute monarchy; again, only 8-10% lived in political Poland. The rest of the population were serfs; practicing a feudal system.
- Religion was a factor of difference among the 8-10% gentry. A delicate balance
- The Russians and others contested eastern and southern borders. Poland controlled them, by mid 18th Century, Russia became dominant and Poland gradually became a satellite of Russia.
- Political compromise was worked out during the common wealth. By the mid 17th and through the early 18th Century the effectiveness of the Parliament slowed down; Due to inefficiency in Parliament, powerful magnate families eventually maintained control over the actual governing of the common wealth. Image of democracy maintained const of 1790, enlightenment was active in Poland. Liberalization of political parties, elimination of some of nobilities' rights, due to fear in Russia that Poland was a threat with all of their freedom Russia and Prussia invaded Poland. By 1795 Poland was Partitioned split into 3 by outsiders Russia, Prussia and Austria.
- Leadership switch – From Gentry 8-10% to oligarchy of magnate families 1% rule between 15th Century through mid 17th - 18th Century, an actual reduction in (peoples, Gentry) influence over government.
- Poland defined by ethnic, regional similarities in their geo-political region by 1806. By 1815 Poland starts to get territorial shape, form. Poland's small Parliamentary territory was oppressed by Russia in 1830-1831.
- Krakow's uprising 1846 – springtime of nations 1863-64 were smashed by Germans and Russians for having too much freedom. Poland steeled itself as a result of persecution, preparing for sovereignty while being dominated by Germans and Russians. One strong unifying force was Catholicism.

- In the second half of the 19th Century feudalism replaced by Capitalism in Central Poland. Just as modernization seems to be on the horizon WWI begins.
- During WWI Poland partially united with Austrians to fight Russia, who was a threat. There was some nationalism as Poland tries to unite and figure out who the enemy was during WWI. As Russians pulled out of WWI France, Britain and the U.S. got involved with Poland to get support against Germans. Poland got territory in peace settlement at end of WWI.
- Poland regains independence. Second Polish Republic 1918, by 1920 Russians and Polish squabble over border issues. Poland gains Lithuanian and Byelorussia territory, expanding its borders to edge of U.S.S.R. This leads to difficulty creating new infrastructure common currency _____ financial institutions, lots of languages, cultures mixed in.
- Poland struggled economically due to Great Depression from 1929-mid 1930's. Eventually Poland begins to recover a bit economically. Overall Poland was underdeveloped economically and politically.
- 1926 Coup establishes tyrant control over Poland. By 1939 Poland was a sitting duck between Germany and Russia.
- 1932 Non-Aggression Pact signed by Soviets and Poland, Germans and Poland, prior to start of WWII, Hitler annexed Czechoslovakia and as much territory as possible without spilling blood. Then on Aug. 1939 Germany attacks Poland.
- Poland smashed between Germany and Russia at start of WWII. No military support from the West.
- Poland under Soviet occupation 1939-1941, mass deportations, work camps, very oppressive against Poles many atrocities.
- Katyn' place where Polish officers were murdered
- Hitler's goals slave labor, agriculture, concentration camps – relocate Poles who weren't dead.
- At the end of WWII Poland falls under Soviet control. Truman gives Poland up as a concession. Poland becomes powerless Yalta 1945 = Great powers decided Poland's fate.
- Warsaw uprising Aug/Sept 1944, the city was lost. The entire city was flattened block-by-block by the Nazis and evaluated.
- Poli-science affairs – 10 years Arab world state dept. Dr. Andrez, Kwapiszewski Poland between East and West
- 1. Uniqueness of Poland:
    A. The role of the past in Poland's presence in central Europe the past is more important than in the U.S. for example. Poland had their glory but in the last 2 centuries there hasn't been as much to be proud of. The glorious 16th Century past, Golden Age, is referred to, to remind the youth of their Polishness. Politicians in Poland refer to their past and compare themselves and others to it. A politicians program is almost less important than his program, vision of the future.

B. State vs. Nation – In the U.S. both state and nation mean the same thing. *In Poland they differentiate between state and nation. In many cases the nation which one comes from may be indirect opposition to the (state, government, occupying power) the state would, for example the Soviets or the Nazis. The national interests = people have a different view. Disobeying the state may/would is considered patriotic. There is basically a disconnect between the state of the (people, nation). Distrust of the state by the nation, people is traditional, common, and almost patriotic.*

C. Nationalism and Religiosity - To us in the Western nationalism is a thing that comes and goes. Protecting rights of minorities = most important to U.S. citizens In Poland nationalism means unity and to get along with those who are different. *They almost ignore minorities. It's all about the country. The concept(s) of compromise, democratic principles, and coexistence are not commonly known, used by Poles and Central European powers.*

- The influence of the church is great in Poland 95% are Baptized. Many, most are practicing Catholics.
- 2. Between East and West – EE and European security. Norman Davies – Poland – Heart of Europe, the professor says that the mix of ideas of the past of major events have started in Central Europe.
- C. Continued. *WWI and WWII started in Central Europe. The history of Europe has been the history of contest. Central European Countries have had the choice to try to be aligned with the West, East and/or be on their own (neutral), committed to neither. Being committed to their own aims in Poland has never worked out. Poland has generally aligned with the West or aligning with near Eastern neighbors to buffer themselves from Eastern, Soviet domination.* The West views Poland's mingling with the East is seen by the West as anti-Western.
- Has neutrality been an option for Poland? No!
- *Conflicting interests between East and West have kept Poland from being neutral. Poland is flat; it's easier to attack through Poland geographically. Both sides wanted to influence Poland. During the pre-war period, Poland allied with the West. The West didn't help in 1939 = sold Poland out at the end of WWII to the Soviets. Who should they trust?*
- 1989
- Poland sees its values as Western Europe, Central Europe. Hey the Berlin Wall was an artificial barrier.
- *Poland would have joined the Marshall Plan had they not been sold out to the Russians. Yon abandoned Poland during Cold War while they buffered the West from the Soviets. In the Polish opinion they deserve instant entry into the whole of Europe. The West developed the*

concept of Eastern Europe during the Cold War. The concept of one Europe.

- NATO today
- NATO forces and Russian forces are right across the border from each other between Russia and Poland these days. Russia is still afraid of NATO.
- *Poland is of strategic military value to the USA the most significant in Central Europe at this time. Russia is still afraid.*
- Balkan Crisis = in 1978 Tito died
- From 1978-1990 tensions grew in Yugoslavia – eventually the Balkan Crisis erupted.
- The Western Europeans debated while the Yugoslavs erupted… Croatia and Bosnia could have been granted permission to become independent states conditionally, as long as they promised stability and other standard compromises. This did not happen. As tensions grew; the Europeans did not deal with the crisis well.
- This gave the U.S. justification to maintain its pressure in Europe through NATO. Poland joined NATO. They planned to support NATO in Kosovo. They had no troop transport plane. They tried to take a train but couldn't due to international border control.
- *Europeans have 10% of the transport capacity of the U.S. The U.S. has protection responsibility for Europe b/c Europe is not prepared to defend itself. We are in position with technology and ability.*
- Russians are afraid of NATO spreading to Estonia, Ukraine, Poland, etc… b/c it's so close to destroying Russian capitals.
- Today Ukraine at least Western Ukraine is in favor of NATO the Eastern Ukraine is against NATO – Hey they're too far away. The other third of Ukraine wants independence. Ukraine, Poland's southern neighbor is the new Cold War, (they join NATO) battleground.
- Byelorussia was lost to Russian alliance in beginning of 1990's.
- *Now that Poland is a member of NATO they are re-thinking their real concerns. The problem for Europe in security is the conflict with Islam, The Middle East.*
- *The real European security concern is future of oil, security and resources.*
- The Middle East and beneath Kaza and Stan
- Oil through:
- Russia says: go through U.S. – the U.S. says no
- Iran says: go through U.S. – the U.S. says no
- Afghanistan = good spot to get oil through that's why there are so many wars there.
- *Poland's focus should be on what's happening Southeast of them.*
- **Marshall Plan 97 billion over 4 years**
- *EU. Plan would give 30 billion over 6 years to all new countries total. Not enough hardly.*

- In Poland 25% of citizens are involved in Agriculture.
- Europe wide its 7-12% involved in AG, in the U.S. its 2%
- 20% of Polish farmers will have to be displaced from AG; there is great concern there.
- Foreign Aide
- *The U.S. floats Russia – Europe must float Eastern Europe otherwise there will be wide scale poverty in Russia and Byelorussia etc…*
- Article on EU: the author is: The Guardian British Newspaper from June 27th 2002 Google – Guardian, author = Timothy Garton Ash
- The professor was at Stanford for 2 years. He just returned from the Bay Area for a 3-week trip. His son lives in San Mateo.
- E-mail him with questions from project, see card on mini office holder.

17 July – Wednesday

9:30-11:00 **"From Communism to Democracy: the Evolution of the Polish State"**
(90 minutes)
- lecture by **Dr. Andrzej Bryk**
11:15-12:00 **"Polish-Jewish Relations"**
(45 minutes)
-lecture by **Dr. Andrzej Bryk**
12:30-13:30 Lunch
13:45-17:00 Trip to **WIELICZKA SALT MINE**
19:00 Dinner at the **Da Pietro** restaurant, ul Rynek Glowny 17

- Salt mines – salt used as valuable trade item in Central Europe, the salt mines are huge – they are used as huge tourist site. There are various halls and rooms a chapel underground – carvings of famous Poles including the pope – an interesting visits.
- A wonderful dinner at a place that Cindy and I will have to go to. Its Italian I saved a biz card and my menu. After dinner Mark and I found a club in a cave. They played good dance music so we had a beer and hung out. It was fun. I crashed pretty hard and awoke at 7am for our 8:15 departure to Auswitz Berkanow.
- From Communism to Democracy
- The evolution of the Polish state. Political history – political _____ Andrezj Byrk.
- *WWII beginning of modern Polish history – Poland partitioned between Germany and the Soviet Union. 6 million people eliminated about 20% of the Polish population = gone. 50% of intellectuals in the Polish state Dr.'s, lawyers – smart people. 20% of priests eliminated. This was the most devastating loss for Poland, which is still felt today.*
- Due to Warsaw uprising, in 1944; 200,000 mostly intelligent upper middle class people were killed.

- During interwar period one-third of Polish citizens were minorities. After 1945 Poland was all Poles – Jews dead – Germans kicked out.
- Soviet take over 1944/45 – Polish behavior toward Communism; looked down on Soviet Union's ideas because the ideas came from the east. Poland's Latin, Western, Catholic positioning had Polish citizens feeling superior over Soviets in spite of Communist take over.
- The Communists looked at the Catholic Church as the union enemy of Communism. The church was unsympathetic toward the Holocaust b/c they were under attack in their opinion.
- *1948-1955 = Stalinist period in Poland – about 50,000 Poles killed. Huge period of industrialization. Polish Communism differed from other Eastern European nations b/c the elite in Poland were removed from power under Communism, but not killed.* Also Communists did not crush the independent Polish peasantry. The Polish Communists gave land to the peasants – there was not collective farming like in other Eastern Block Nations.
- In 1989 Entrepreneurial spirit was easier to awaken in Poland due to small land ownership. The church re-gained its position in the early 50's.
- 1956 Mini-Cold War thaw, allowed Poles more general freedom. Almost non-affected by Communism.
- *1968 fierce ant-intellectual campaign – anti-Semitic campaign by Soviets, Communists toward Jews.*
- Free universities and free thought were under attack by Communists. Hundreds of professors left.
- **Who were the Communists in 1968?** These were Poles who grew up under Communist system with Soviets. These new Communists wanted to take over old guard positions. People who had been in power since the 1940's, persecution of Jews were done to show alliance to Soviet model. Soviets were very anti-Zionist, anti-Semitic Hated Israel. The political climate of Poland became anti-Jewish (25,000 Polish Jews left Poland in 1968). The church, Catholics and citizens stood by.
- *1970's workers galvanized and protested some vs. Communists. In 1970 if citizens were not politically active against the government they could travel. Over one million traveled to the West and learned the "Ways of the West"*
- **Between 1976 and 1979 the Catholic Church took some leadership in connecting the people**
- 1980-81 solidarity = 1981 Marshall Law established by Soviets = 1985 Here comes Gorby = some new freedoms
- 1989 first round table discussions in Poland – eventually all of Eastern Europe frees itself from government.
- *New government 1989 became social Democratic party. These former Communists changed their names and rules of order and rose back to power.*
- The Old Communists took control in essence over the economy and to a certain extent, the media.

- No clear-cut blatant stance, taken by Polish people against Communism has ever been made. Historical consciousness.
- *A new law excluding former Communists from power exists today but it came about too late. In a defector way the Communists still have influence.*
- **Free market in Poland = of myth. Political Capitalism = whichever party is in control totally influences the economy. Now it's the Pole Communists.**
- State bureaucracy is too huge. There has been a 30% increase in the # of state Bureaucrats in Poland. They are very inefficient citizens confidence in government is eroding
- *Agriculture is a huge problem: 25% of Poland's citizens are farmers*
- Lack of fair objective public media wing in TV broadcasts and newspapers. These are political and weak.
- **Disintegration of Social Capital is a huge problem.** Families are breaking down, neglected children, small towns fully unemployed. There's not much experience in dealing with these new issues, problems.
- **How should the new Democratic Society of Poland be?** The media promoted a certain model for several years. There's no way to impose a certain model really b/c Democracy is fluid. Because of this one model plan a sense of exclusivity came about. Rather than welcome a variety of views, setting up an exclusive (ish) plan has created more problems than expected.
- **There's a culture/ war of problems. In a sense Poland is going through growing pains.** The youth is going through rebellions, ant-conservative period.
- *Family values are being called into question by the media too much freedom??? Parents fear Mass culture.*
- Impact of modernization
- With changes in Poland people just stopped having time. The Capitalist economy, fight for survival – sped life up. People don't have time for each other as much in society.
- *In the old system people knew their roles, school, marriage, family, and work. Now there's a set of new questions regarding priorities in time.* Things are **ass backward** = there's less normalcy.
- 1981 solidarity = 1787-1791 Poland's new government is parallel with USA Constitutional Convention.
- **About 50% of Poles vote in major elections. This betters the avg. in Democratic Nations.**
- From the top France and Germany = examples of creating citizen society.
- The U.S. system is from the bottom – up way of creating society – Defending, confronting and solving problems, which come up. Naïve, optimistic efforts of American culture.
- *How to form small "bottom – up" movements in which Poles can do for themselves what the gov't can no longer do is a tough question – what do*

people do? Create small pockets of trust; community, family networks – rely on them.

- People are going crazy in large #'s in Poland. People used to be able to talk to their grandmothers in Poland when they had problems. Many are seeing psychotherapists instead of their grandmothers. Who knows what to do?
- Lecture #2
- Polish/ Jewish relations: Professor Bryk gave a lecture on this at Harvard last November.
- Few people have lived so close as Poles and Jews; however, few are so far apart as Poles and Jews in Poland. There are 5-6,000 Jews in Poland today.
- **The Holocaust may be the focus of what it is to be Jewish. American Jews might be viewing the Holocaust as a part of American tradition, irony. Is the Torah less important than the Holocaust?**
- Is the Polish view of what happened during the Holocaust consistent with the worldview model, which is the mass culture version of what happened during the Holocaust?
- *It's hard to generalize about what happened during the Holocaust into Christians vs. Jews or Evil vs. Good.*
- Jews welcomed in Poland in the 16th Century – Central Jewish life in Europe was focused in Poland between 16th and 19th Century. A huge group.
- 1918 one third of Jews in the U.S.; one third Russia, Belarus, France; one third Poland, Yiddish culture flourished.
- 1944 – There was not much chance to save the six million Jews who were eliminated during the Holocaust.
- A spy who saw what was happening during the Holocaust told the U.S. and allies. Not much was done.
- **Was anti-Semitism bigger than the humanistic desire to right the wrongs, which were occurring? Probably so.**
- The real WWII War was in the east for living space. Controlling Poland and eliminating Jews in Eastern Europe was the goal.
- *Partition of Poland by Soviets and Nazis in 1939 was punishing to Poland, Jews were persecuted by both sides, sent to work camps.*
- 1941 – Anti-Nazi, anti-Semitic, Democratic; these characteristics were common plans practiced in conjured states; such as French, Dutch and Hungarians.
- *Punishment for helping Jews in Poland was death to one and his family.*
- Elsewhere in Europe helping Jews was less risky. The punishments were not as harsh. In Western Europe Jews were assimilated. In Poland, Jews were living in their own communities.
- *Polish underground was weak. Gradually grew stronger after 1943 when allied support came.*

- Jews focus from 1941-43 was survival. The Jews were on their own, receiving not much help from Poland's gov't during Holocaust.
- Of 3 million Polish Jews about 80-100 thousand were rescued, hidden in Poland.
- The Catholic Church saved some Jewish children approx. 2000.
- Poland is viewed as the land of the Holocaust.
- Tour groups come and go to Auswitz and elsewhere.
- These groups are socialized to see the Holocaust as connected to Poland.
- *Anti-Semitism is growing slightly in Poland today.*
- There was silence after Holocaust about Jews.
- Jews were not mourned as much after Holocaust as one might imagine. People sort of tried to forget.
- *Did Poles morally abandon the Jews? Perhaps the world did...*
- Using the term "Nazi" without linking it to nations who may be responsible for it is not palatable by Poles, at least not our professor.
- *3 of the professors' family died in WWII.*

18 July – Thursday

9:30-16:00 Tip to **AUSCHWITZ-BIKENAU**, former Nazi Concentration Camp

Free time – pursuing own projects

- ***It is Your Duty to Stay Clean* – words over door in women's barracks**
- Berkanow means: Birch Tree Forest
- Oswiecim is the original village name where old army barracks stood. The Germans renamed it Auswitz during their occupation and built a huge camp/ slave labor complex.
- Between Auswitz, Berkanow = which was known as the death factory and a rubber factory which the Germans ran using slave labor. ***At its peak 24,000 people were killed per day in Berkanow.*** Our visit started with a film, which was filmed in 1945 as camps were liberated. Lots of starving people and gruesome images. After the film I bought a book and some postcards and a camp tour book. (60 zlotys, $15 approx.)
- ***Our formal tour began at the Auswitz museum where stacks of hair, artificial limbs, eyeglasses, combs, brushes, shoe polish, shoes, and suitcases were on display.***
- Auswitz, Berkanow Concentration Camp visits. The tour guide explained what would happen to the prisoners when they arrived. How some were chosen for slave labor and others to die instantly. Large photos taken by S.S. officers showed to train arrival and selection process. Our guide explained the evolution of the gas chamber idea, which started at Auswitz and became an institution at Berkanow. ***She explained methods of torture (_____ Hole standing torture sleep deprivation) and the firing squad wall we visited various cell types. Very claustrophobic – the museum air was rank. Imagining people dying there was grim; we***

- The Father worries that Priests are saying things on radio, which drive a wedge between the people and the future - anti E.U., extremist views. They're offering easy answers and talking politics with others over almost creating a closed minded mentality, which is becoming a belief system, is Radio Maria being irresponsible?
- Jewish/ Christian dialogue
- There were 3-5 million Jews in 1939, there are 10 thousand Jews today; based on 2002 stats, Jews in Poland
- **He believes in keeping dialogue between Catholics, Christians and Jews so that they will know one another's stories. (They really have not.)**
- The problem in Jewish/Christian dialogue in Poland is: "That they don't experience each other" in their cultures. They are like self-contained cells, independent of one another living in the same body, Poland.
- They each have their own histories. Since the collapse of Communism the 2 ethnic groups with a common history are trying to get to know each other.
- There's tension over what to do with redistributing land to different groups, what if Jews want Catholic land?
- Catholics and Jews should not only concentrate on Holocaust, but on how each culture lives.
- *The generations of 40 year old and older priests live with the shadows of Communism. The church functions in an old school way, new blood are needed in the Polish Catholic Church. What we have in common (Catholics and Communists.)*
- ***Does God exist when we are most tested in our faith? Or does he abandon us? Should we have more or less faith?***
- *A surprisingly high % of Holocaust survivors maintained their faith in God. Perhaps most important is hearing and telling stories.*
- **Perhaps maintaining faith is the key in all times…**
- **The Catholic Church spends so much on churches, monuments.** Could they re-prioritize this spending – balance it? They could invest more in a balanced picture. He believes that the next generation will help to create balance.
- *Is Polish society ready to create laws, which will punish anti-Semitism and create balance?*
- Even with laws people have to act. Perhaps the power of education and time will create this change.
- When will change come?
- Change with new generation and time.
- **In Poland – people are aware of the teachings of the pope, but in reality many are not following it. Sort of like the USA (Polish priests are sort of old fashioned)**

- The Father says: Catholic priests have to change, but few are thinking about giving up power, or changing. Perhaps they are driving people from the church…

- We had 2 lectures – one on Polish lit. and another on the Catholic Church in Poland, both was interesting. I was taken by the energy and passion which our presenter on poetry and lit. shared her ideas. Purchasing some Polish lit. is a must. "The Father" shared some personal views. Evidently the pope will be revisiting Krakow to open a new Basilica, which they are building. Even though, Vatican II has past, the old guard in the priesthood holds court over the younger priests. Father was 44-46 years old. He criticized Radio Maria, a fundamentalist radio talk show, which has a small following but influences a larger circle in a way which either repels them from the church or has them questioning the extreme views of their message. He went on to say that you blood is needed in the church.
- In the afternoon we went to the U.S. CONSULATE.
- During our one-hour visit we learned of their mission to promote the purchase of U.S. exports being purchased by Poland, and that the U.S. is supporting E.U.
- Accessions by Poland to further stabilize the country's economy bringing them, Poland more into the Western, NATO fold.
- They could not pinpoint people or groups, other than the people who are directly promoting the continued development of democracy and free markets in Poland.
- Friday night Janie and I met at the same restaurant, which we had eaten in the night before. From there we walked to the Jagiellonian University library. It's huge and has a mix of card files and computer labs.
- There at the library they have library staff get books for the person. Students don't have directly too much of the collection. Evidently that's the system in most European schools. Research would be tough there.
- We had to get special permission from the director for me to be allowed on such a tour.
- Must tell Cyn about it.
- After the library we went to a little bookstore where David and Karen a couple from Chicago have a store/café. The Shoppe has a huge collection. David goes to the states twice a year and buys discarded library books and hits huge surplus book sales to stock his store.
- We were invited; Cindy and I back to hang with them during our stay.
- Dinner was good, a Scottish place. On-Jay joined us, he'll be with us a while, through Warsaw.
- After dinner Mark, Diana and I went for an after dinner drink. All in all a fun night – Manquin Bar

20 July – Saturday

ZAKOPANE

Accommodation for one night at the "Kasprowy" Hotel
ul. Szymaszkowa, 34-500 Zakopane
phone: (48-18) 201 4011 fax: (48-18) 201-5272
FIELD TRIP TO the PIENINY and TATRA MOUNTAINS

8:30 Meet in the lobby; bus leaves for the Pieniny Mountains
11:00-15:00 Raft ride and lunch on the Dunajec River in the Pieniny Mountains
16:00 Arrival in Zakopane
16:00-18:30 Free time
18:30 Meet in the lobby and go by bus to **Chata Zbojnicka**
19:00-22:00 Dinner at the **Chata Zbojnicka** restaurant

- *It rained most of the day. We rode the bus, tried our river rafting destination but the weather didn't agree with us. We cancelled river rafting and went straight to Zakopane – after checking in we went to town.*
- It was drizzling so Mark, Regina, Diana, and I ducked into a place for soup. After a hearty snack we went back to the hotel.
- I took a long bath in the large tub. It was nice. Our hotel/bis was nice.
- Dinner was at Polish Village Inn Place. It was zany; they served Polish Ten, which is tea with vodka and hot wine. The dinner was actually avg.
- The style of the place was great and it was rustic. There was an entertaining band that sounded, almost Mexican. I had a really fun dance with Diana – she is very light on her feet. I had a really wild, long dance with the barmaid who grabbed me and took me out on the floor.
- After that I went to chat with this big bald guy who was on the Polish National Rugby team. He and I were friendly; he tried to drink me under the table with vodka shots. Voycheck and On-Jay stepped in and kept this guy from getting too crazy.
- I didn't feel threatened; it was good that he knew that I was with a group.

21 July – Sunday

FIELD TRIP to the PIENINY and TATRA MOUNTAINS

8:45 Meet in the lobby and go by bus to Kuznice
9:30-14:00 Cable Car from Kuznice to the Kasprowy Wierch (optional)-
14:00-15:30 Lunch
15:30-17:30 Free time – hiking to Gubalowka, power shopping
19:00-20:30 Dinner at the **Nowina** restaurant – Glogoczow
21:15 Return to Krakow ("Royal Hotel")

- I was a little dehydrated upon waking – after a little breakfast I had a half hour massage for $12/50 zloty.
- Next we went to the top of the mountain on a train. We spent two hours on the mountaintop. There is the border of Slovakia. It was a pretty view.
- After the mountain we hung out in the town Zakopane for three hours.
- Regina and I walked and shopped. I got a cowbell for Rich and Lori.
- We ran into On-Jay, so the 3 of us had lunch and chatted. On-Jay was born in Lodz, Wooosh.
- His grandparents hid Jewish people during the Holocaust. When On-Jay was born his dad was in hiding from the Soviet gov't, whom he was afraid would round him up.
- It turns out that descendants of the family that his grandparents helped were in the Soviet gov't secret police.
- When they found On-Jay's family they gave jobs to the dad and mom, which is how they ended up in Lodz.
- Regina and I treated On-Jay to lunch. It was a lovely day in Zackopane. Now we are headed back to Krackow.
- We will stop on the way for dinner. What a beautiful day!!! The ride home is especially nice, country.

22 July – Monday

7:30 Breakfast
8:30 Meet in the lobby with all your luggage and depart for Warsaw by bus with a stop in Czestochowa
11:00 Visit to the Jasna Gora Monastery in Czestochowa
13:00-14:15 Lunch
17:00 Arrive in Warsaw
19:00 Meet in the hotel lobby and go to the Dom Polski restaurant
19:30 Welcome dinner at the Dom Polski

- On the road to Warsaw…
- I got up at 6:45 and called Cindy – we enjoyed a good chat.
- Don and Mom have called her recently. It turns out that Catherine's job at CAL may not come through.
- Their house in El Cerrito was based on that. So they have a set back. Don wants vodka and caviar – Cindy is doing well.
- She is not optimistic about the house. So we'll have to wait and see.
- We enjoyed talking so much that when I hung up I had 19 minutes to shower and dress.
- Phew, I made it I skipped breakfast. We were off in the rain.
- On the Deluxe Rock Star bus we forged on.

- ***We arrived at CHESTOHOVA, the Holy Shrine of Poland and were whisked in for a tour at the end of mass to see THE BLACK MADONNA. It was powerful quite a ceremony. There were so many priests, brothers and tons of churchgoers. We were allowed to stand up front.***
- After the 12 minutes of mass' end we went on a tour of 2 museums, which have jewels and vestments for important parts of mass.
- *They have one of JFK's rings with his likeness on it for example. At the second museum there are artifacts from Lech Walensa – side-by-side paintings of Walensa and Cardinal Wysenski, both of whom were jointly credited with bringing an end to Communism in Poland.*
- There were medals from various nations, in recognition of the church and Pope John Paul II. *There's no evident separation of church and state. In fact, religion influences politics here quite a bit in my opinion.*
- We continued our tour in the library, which is for the menus. It is quite special. It has a beautiful ceiling and books and bound in special wooden book holders. We looked at specially covered tables, which were made inside of the library, which cannot be removed because they are so large.
- Listening to the stories on the tour was special. We again had special permission to see more than everyday citizens, as we passed through private quarters to get to the library.
- ***Our tour guide monk was humble but expressive when telling stories. The tour was special.***
- I bought a little Rosary and Cross-plus a wooden carving of the Black Madonna Jesus. I also got prayer cards for all of the RCIA people. The experience at the church and on the grounds was blessed. I hope that the vibes, blessings that I tried to send Cindy made it to her and the family. On to Warsaw.

23 July – Tuesday

8:20 Meet in lobby and go by bus to Laski
9:00-11:00 Visit the Educational Center "Laski" – meeting the Principal, Mr. Piotr Grocholski
12:30-16:30 **"Situation of Women in Poland 2000"** (90 minutes)
- lecture by **Professor Magorzata Fuszara**, Institute of Applied Social Research, Warsaw University

17:30 Meet in the lobby and go by bus to Petrykozy
18:30-24:00 Visit to Petrykozy – Folk Art. Gallery of **Wojciech Siemion**, actor, theater, and film director
Outside dinner

- Professor Jadwiga Staniszkis -- Sociologist at University of Warsaw
- *Political change stresses, some visible moments but hides other invisible moments.*

- Political change is more evolutionary than revolutionary. All events issues and angles have to be interpreted.
- *1983 was the first time that Soviets are documented as discussing removal of their troops from Central Europe, Poland... etc...*
- By 1985 the movement had gained steam and the Soviets began to gradually lose grip as its satellite nations fought to free themselves from Soviet influence.
- What is post Communism in Poland??
- *Countries, which are, post Communists: have a difficult time building a complete Capitalist structure.*
- *** The system above is corrupt and is not serving the people. The government keeps repeating the plan.**
- *They are living on borrowed time, spending off reserves to show growth, not reinvesting or planning for the future. There is not enough production.*
- Because Poland has a peasant culture perhaps they are not in position educationally and government ways.
- *Hungary and Czech Republic are economically farther along in terms of social change in post communist Poland.*
- Adjusting to what is going on economically and politically has been slower in Poland. They weren't ready to drive the economic/political bus when they were handed the wheel.
- In Hungary and Czech Republic outside investment was greater to their tech and business building infrastructure – even under communism, the trend continues today.
- *In Poland they are not moving ahead due to lack of investment in modernity.*
- Now, Poland needs to be part of the E.U. desperately so that they'll be in the game.
- 77% of bonus in Poland is owned by outside investors. Poland aiming to be part of E.U. by 2004.
- Social change in post communist Poland.
- Poland not functioning like a western nation, foreign nation.
- An article, Transition, an academic publication proposing post communist changes, managing change.
- **Poland lags because their in the middle of their transition and they're mostly not practicing modernized economics**
- Other nations in transition are fairing better in Poland at each level they've stratified, diversified, making progress easier
- *Poland is in survival mode, hoping to get into E.U., so that they can welcome foreign investment. The government is trying to keep social peace during high unemployment and the recession until the E.U. comes in.*

- **1944 the brain drain of Warsaw uprising 200.000 dead, 1956 Soviet control and purges, 1980-1986 Soviet purges = leadership killed off**
- **Lots of Polish leadership were killed between 1943-1985. Now Poland is suffering the long term punishing realities of that period purges. It's E.U. or bust**
- Poland is not fully articulating their capitalist system. Perhaps some suffering and doom must come. ***There's no natural flow of capitalist, economics because the government keeps intervening in the economy, disallowing evolution***
- Poland has a network state with many centers; unfortunately they are not all running together. If Poland were a V-8 vehicle they'd be running on 5 cylinders.
- There are not many people stepping to the plate to fix/build a new economy for Poland. Time will tell
- ***Russia is eroding to mafia-ism, will Poland?***

- **Situation of women in Poland – runs Institute of Applied Social Research – started it in 1996 – Women's studies.**
- She modeled her program after some U.S. experiences. They have a huge grant from the Ford Foundation.
- She is formerly a Law professor, why is there a double standard concerning women in Poland?
- *During the Communist times there were more women in Parliament. Now there are fewer.*
- Election voting rights, established in 1918 in Poland for women.
- Who really had the power in Poland?
- Women's politics are on the rise (modeled after Belgium and France) multi-party system women's parties.
- Poland is officially anti-biased in hiring women. There's really no mechanism for enforcing students, women's movement.
- They're looking for support.
- There's some institutional support from the government. E.U. connected their forces future constitutional – they're ministry of education – women are stereotyped.
- What will really occur?
- Women are not showed in positive roles in the media. Labor market teaching is okay for women at elementary level. Men are PhD's professors in universities.
- **Low paying jobs were typically set-aside for women.**
- **Men are paid approx. 30% higher than women.**
- Most of the unemployed are women, how does this work?
- Women's shelters for the abused are available since the early 1990's. Some are connected to the Catholic Church. (Emily's Rape Trauma Center)

- Abortion tourism – leaving your area to have an abortion. People may not get the best of care. Some end up sick, hurt or dead.

- **The enchanted evening Wojciech Siemion's home: Petrykozy**

- We took a long ride outside of the city, over one hour. Seeing people in the country farming was different. We have not seen too many peasant types.
- Arriving at the actor's home we received a welcome from a folk band. The homeowner Voyteck, gave a long welcome speech, which our hostess from Fulbright office translated.
- The speech was about his manor house being 17th/18th Century and about customs of Polish country people. After the speech we were lead inside to wine and conservation.
- He was holding an exhibition for an artist friend who spoke a little about his artwork.
- We were then free to roam. I followed a group to his upstairs gallery where he talked – telling the stories behind pieces of art that he'd collected – one was (something coming out of Communism)
- The something was what the government tried to keep artists from expressing. Another of dying flowers he bought because his artist friend and her dog were starving.
- *Each piece of art has a personal story, which he is deeply connected to… he lead a similar tour of his basement, which is full of sculptures – he showed parallels between an Adam and Eve sculpture and a Nazi hanging a woman sculpture, disturbing.*
- He had several sculptures of Jesus worrying – he talked about the plight of Jesus.
- After the appetizer we were whisked to a small piano room for a personal opera singer sung accompanied by a pianist playing Chopin.
- During the piano concert I noticed Gosha, the 16 year old "girl of the house", who is sort of like the granddaughter of the owner.
- Her mom and dad lived in Berlin. She is a student in Berlin, full of dreams – she knew every opera song during the mini concert.
- After the concert she and I chatted over the hot course dinner – she is charming.
- After dinner we were lead through the property.
- Gosha and I talked up a storm about her boyfriend who she misses and is smitten by. It was so energizing to discuss life with her. We were lead to a house half mile from the big house, which was lit by candles and fire.
- The band played as we marched to the house. Once we were there we all danced Polka for about one hour. We Fulbrighters, had a special

drink, in which a glass is passed with the bottle to everyone – an interesting custom.

- The dancing was fun. The company was better. We all marched back to the house laughing and chatting, I greeted the hostess with a big hug and we all chatted some more.
- Soon it was time to go. Just long enough, was our visit. I got to know the best (hopes, dreams, visions, passions) of a few and felt the energy that is alive in the graceful way of being emanating from our host and hostess.
- ***It was indeed an enchanted evening, on the way home I dreamed…***

24 July – Wednesday

9:30 Meet in the lobby and go to the Ministry of National Education
10:00-11:00 **"Reform of Polish Education"** (60 minutes)
Panel – **Prof. Lybacka**, Minister of National Education
11:15-12:15 Ministry of Foreign Affairs – **"Polish Diplomacy Today"**
12:30-13:30 Lunch at Ejlat
14:00-15:30 **"Polish Culture in the Media"**
-Dr. Dorota Gostynska, Institute of Literary Research Polish Academy of Science

- High school level – one third of all schools in Poland are vocational schools.
- Not many students are expelled from school. They have behavior grades and academic performance grades.
- Education = used to be a bit elitist.
- Only a small % of Poles used to have access to the higher levels of education.
- Now, education is more available. Presently there are 230 private and state institutions of the, over 1.3 million students go to private school.
- What will the E.U. Accession do to influence the way education is delivered to students?
- ***They're trying to link the Polish system to Bologna, or European Union education plan.***
- This way inter-universities transfers can happen.
- They are also working on introducing information technology more actively into education
- They have accreditation procedures, which make certain education programs okay.
- ***They're trying to globalize their education plan(s) so that they can be in harmony with the rest of Europe and the world.***
- Poland and Hungary = unique because each had round table discussions, discussing the new governments in 1989

- 3 pillars
- European and Euro-Atlantic integration, this means NATO
- Second pillar = good neighbor states relations with their 7 neighboring countries
- Third pillar = regional cooperation vise grad group activities
- Big push = E.U. Ascension – 10 are eligible for joining by 2004. Poland is negotiating.
- Czech Rep, Lithuania, Slovenia, Hungary, Estonia, Slovakia, Poland, Latvia, and Malta are all applying for 2004 E.U. membership
- The pop. of Poland 39 million is the same as all of the above, other nine combined.
- Agriculture/ Regional Concerns/ Financial Packaging of Economy/ Foreign Policy
- The plan is to enlarge the E.U. to the East. Poland is the Eastern most new biggest nation to be on the doorstep of E.U.
- Post Communist issues 1. Central European group vise grad countries 2. Eastern Europe 3. Other post Soviet Union, farther Eastern nations 4. The Balkans
- Multi-dimensional transfer in democratization = the institutionalization of political, social, individual freedom = you must have Parliament president courts as institutions
- Marketization = opening to the free markets.
- In order to have full transfer you have to have democratization economic transfer
- Rule of law nation building…
- You have to put time into putting independent sovereign – independent systems of operation finding your place on the map.
- **The fifth dimension is the mentality issue. One's mind-set has to suit from external focus of control (the state will do it) vs. internal focus of control (one taking his or her own initiative). People have to adjust to the new way of doing things – the old people 50 and older are struggling.**
- Nation building is a huge problem for Slovenia, Slovakia, Romania, and Ukraine. They have no sense of independence.
- Vise grad group primarily a focus on decision making for the elite
- 2003 = year of negotiation to get into E.U.
- 2004 = year of referendum
- **Voter participation, getting people to vote in favor of the E.U. and beating the populists who are trying to exploit the negative. feelings about how long it has taken to get into the E.U. are huge issues.**
- Budget deficit, who will be cut out if budget cuts are made.
- The political will exists in Poland. Transformation involves a reorganization of the past and modernization as well. Modernization is turning your mind set toward the future vs. backward focus.

- **E.U. is the only way to modernize Poland so they are going to mortgage their future.**

- **Anticipated benefits of E.U. membership globalization: modernization b/c so many global challenges are in front of Poland. Without E.U. there is no going to it alone to be a part of modernization.**
- **The E.U. is an engine of modernization the U.S. is the only world power the tigers of the Pacific Rim are too far away.**

- Social issues, trade, Poland is negotiating how to sell a part of it sovereignty to a coalition of nations

- ***Hard to do after just getting sovereignty 12 years ago.***

- It's better to be in the rich club than to be in the corridors, outside of the meeting.
- Shan gang Treaty 1985/ 1990 a stronger unified border around the member E.U. nations keeping organized crime – Huge groups of labor moving from east to west.
- B/c of economic border different visions people from the east will have to be issued. The people from the east will be out until they modernize from Mafioso Gangland style system and do some round table stuff.

- **What is Polish culture?**

- What is role of media since '89?
- Media in transition
- Polish people's perception of themselves is unclear = outside perception of Poland by other countries is hard to define as well.
- Many great people have not claimed their Polish ness. They have emigrated elsewhere and blended in.
- The system used to be the media first
- *Is democracy dampening Polish media creativity with no obvious foe, who do the writers oppose??*
- **Culture = no longer state supported**
- How is state TV. getting $ to show, tell about the arts?? They're not telling about higher-level things as much b/c they need $ to run their stations.
- *The old grounds of intellect detest the portrayal of life in the media*
- Political censorship existed in Poland until 1990

- Now there is internal censorship - people and their morals get mixed up.
- The media cuts sex scenes out of movies overtly via Catholic influence.
- The Catholic Church can do no wrong – therefore the media reflects this.
- *Huge penalties exist for showing immoral film materials, stuff before 10pm*
- Polish culture suffers from poor selection, in that people who get noticed, recognized, position in media know somebody = or are well known not necessarily most qualified.
- *There is not much debate, openly between, or among interests.*
- Each side is so wrapped up in pleasantry and protocol. They need to clash and have disagreements.
- American culture in the Polish media would be more fitting. The majority of TV. in Poland is American
- **After 1989 in Poland people expected a burst of creativity telling about the process of change associated with what happened in Poland during transition.**
- **This never happened. Show creators make classics rather than trying to tell about the modern day.**
- Before 1989 Polish culture was centralized; from Warsaw. Today there is an out growth of provincial de-centralized media creativity
- *Polish media and culture: officially 97% of Poles are Catholic. So, people do what is ritualistic in church, but in life they do what they want.*
- T.V. for kids does not pay. Polish TV. buys cartoons.
- What gets watched is what dictates what gets made.
- Shut Alexander down b/c he was rambling about elites pressuring the best of culture.
- Went to a small production of Magic Flute in Warsaw – go "Papa Guy O" – entertaining – up early tomorrow, off to Gdansk

TRIP TO GDANSK AND MALBORK – 2 DAYS

25 July – Thursday

Accommodation at the "Hanza" Hotel

7:00 Meet in the lobby
7:15 Departure from Gdansk
10:45-12:15 Visit to the Malbork Castle
12:30-14:00 Lunch at the "Zamek" Restaurant in Malbork
16:00 Arrival in Gdansk
Free time

- Up at 5:15 – dressed and out to breakfast by 6:30 – on the bus at 7am we started to leave without Nancy. We noticed.
- Boom! Along she came – we made one bathroom stop and were on the way again – our stop along the way was Malbork Castle – a castle of the Teutonic/Christian missionary monk knights. They were Germans, nobles who inhabited this castle in what is now Northern Poland. The Teutonic knights were crusaders for Christianity.
- After the castle visit, we had lunch, which was very good. After lunch we left for the one and a half hour ride to Gdansk. The bus broke down on the roadside – transmission problems – on the first leg of the bus trip before the castle I enjoyed a great chat with Phil and Nancy.
- During the bus breakdown wait for vans to take us to town we played charades, had a mini talent show featuring Regina and Diana – played crazy 8's and laughed a lot once the 2 mini-vans came we made it into Gdansk. The drivers were a little bit nutty.
- Once in town Regina, Mark, Diana, and I cruised town. Gdansk is very pretty. I got Cindy a gift we continued our walk and ended back at the hotel at which point we met Voyteck
- We all went to dinner Mark, Voyteck, Diana, Regina, and me. At dinner we discussed politics a bit. Voyteck dislikes arrogant Germans partially older ones who may have fought in WWII.
- These German old tourists have a lot of $ and perhaps have not paid the full time price for their sins. Voyteck was very bugged about it. **We all shared a bit about politics. Voyteck said most Poles who vote – vote against someone, as opposed to voting for a candidate who believes as you/we do.**
- Against the bad candidate vs. for the good candidate.
- It was a good chat. Voyteck will pick up Cindy at the airport!! Yeah!! – call Campanile Hotel, change stay to second and third.

26 July – Friday

10:00-12:00 Gdansk University-
Meeting with the Vice Rector and Rector Elect,
Professor **Andrzej Ceynowa**
12:30-13:30 Lunch at the Major restaurant
13:45-14:30 Visit at the Polish-American Center of Labor Conflict Solution
of the Gdnask University in Sopot - Meeting **Dr. Jacek Grodzicki, Head**
14:30-16:30 Free time – Old Town amber power shopping
17:00 Departure to Warsaw
21:30 Return to Warsaw

- Warsaw stock exchange guy said: mgmt was/is huge need in the Polish force.

- What are the other areas where businesses/institutions need thinking people?
- What are the top areas, which you are known for turning out graduates in?
- The speaker from the ministry of foreign affairs characterized transformation saying: past and modernization, planning for the future what is the school's approach, role in the transformation of Poland?? towards stable free market/democracy?
- He supports people who are willing to take risks educationally.
- The unemployment level and recession are cutting into the family's chances to send their kids to school.
- 17% of the pop. has at least a BA or higher.
- The speaker thinks that the fact that teachers have to travel between schools to make a living reduces the quality of their professorship.
- At Gdansk about half %, 250 people per year are not finding jobs within the first year of graduating.
- *Businessmen don't understand the pace of training someone for new business positions.*
- *It takes 3-4 years to get someone ready for a new spot but business owners think that the training should be shorter.*
- A dialogue needs to be opened about what business needs will be 3 to 4 years down the road so that schools and businesses can be in synch.
- Producing narrow specialists often means that you are producing someone who is unemployable
- *Now, universities are starting to produce broader, changeable, flexible, thinkers who can flow with change and create their own jobs.*
- *Producing broad thinkers who can go with the flow is the key.*
- The director of the university will steer the university towards E.U.
- Get team work going in the sciences
- Encourage exchange of instructors between university of Gdansk and U.S. schools but encourage modular, mini, semester approaches to getting ideas.
- Streamline mgmt of school's mgmt practices, so that resources are used.
- *Develop practical knowledge of language, communication of Polish students. Courses taught in English and German.*
- One-year trade with this school; exchange: Mr. Wieslaw Kosakowski Headmaster, third secondary school in Gdyna.
- *Michael says: teachers in U.S. are friendlier than Polish. Classes more fun.*
- Math teacher says: Content easier, materials better but discipline, classroom mgmt was tougher for him in the U.S.
- Math teacher: his biggest challenge was creating the essence of his course, lesson planning. The materials are poor.
- There is collaboration among teachers, but no team teaching.

- Admin guy = has huge funding shortages. He gets salaries from the state but is a major fund-raiser, mgr for his school b/c he needs to raise $ for building improvements and extracurricular stuff.
- *They have entrance exams for students for their school.*
- *Has a tough job getting good teachers.*
- 30% of staff are former students he recruits from the university he supports staff development, teacher improvements.
- *The main plan is to enrich his teachers and get good people to begin with. It's not the $ that attracts the teachers; it's the opportunity to develop. Some teachers are writing textbooks. The principal is flexible. He floats teachers in kind time.*
- The school is very popular. Ideally held like 600 students and 50 teachers.
- Right now the school has 900 kids
- The curriculum is pretty set once they choose a path its relatively inflexible higher level or standard level.
- They have parent/teacher vs. kids volleyball at the end of the year. They support clubs, doesn't sound like they have after school sports like the U.S.
- Mini staff meetings are new in Poland.
- ***In Poland they press middle school kids more than in the U.S. the expectations are higher of Polish kids.***
- ***Dad, teacher thinks that middle school in the U.S. is not strict enough; then when the kids get to H.S. they can't maintain self-discipline. In Poland kids are expected to work hard in school period!! U.S. middle schools should take notes.***
- First step ideas: *develop partnerships – more so with parents. Get parents to understand your aims.* **Create parent/student night – Have first step meeting on back to school night to celebrate successes – ask answer questions. Parent – partnership night.** Quiet reading time every night for families.
- Napoleon set up his invasion of Moscow from Gdansk
- Spend part of the summer in Gdansk next year? Sopot 51,000 people – its main industry is tourism
- Sopot – Gdansk – Gydna tri-cities = Coat of Arms Gdansk red double cross – 2 lions facing each other
- Foreign service exam will be given Sept. 21st

27 July – Saturday

9:00 Meet in the lobby and go by bus to Wilanow
9:30-12:00 Tour of the Wilanow Palace and gardens
12:00-13:30 Lunch at the Kuznia restaurant
13:30-18:00 Free time – pursuing own projects

- Visit to Wilanow Castle – former summer residence of kings a leisurely day.
- The Nazis used the castle area during WWII so it wasn't destroyed. A good tour.
- Took a nap in the afternoon – went for a walk through town to the old town to see some Jazz – we missed most of the show but it was nice to be on the sq.
- Mom is going to have a big retirement bash in May 2003.
- At around midnight, Don called. We had a pleasant chat. He and his family are still moving to El Cerrito. They are going to rent a place for nine months. Then see what comes next Lucille will still go the CAL Nursing School. Don and Catherine want some caviar.
- Don will help me to make some slides. Use some of the Aragon $150.00 to process slides.

28 July – Sunday

8:30 Meet in the lobby and go by bus to Zelazowa Wola, Chopin's birthplace
11:00 Piano recital
12:00 Lunch at Pod Wierzbami restaurant
13:30 Bus departs for the Nieborow Palace and Arcadia
17:00 Return to Warsaw
Free time

- Up early for a run in for a quick breakfast. On the way out to the bus = Paul mentioned that I'd hurt his feelings in Hungary when I evidently told him to get with the program!!
- I don't recall saying such to him. He claimed to be hurt. In addition he was upset b/c I snapped at him when he was asking about who wanted to mail stuff home from Poland.
- I told him that I did recall that incident. He was sure to tell me that he thought better of me and wondered what he had done.
- I apologized for what I evidently said in Hungary; but not for the response to his questions about the mail thing.
- I know that I'm type A; perhaps I'll mellow out for the last five days of this trip.
- Also it seems that Paul is a little extra sensitive. I suppose there was no guarantee that we would all get along for the whole time.
- Visit to Chopin's home 9:40 a.m. then to Nieborow Palace after lunch. This should be a smooth day…

29 July – Monday

9:00 Meet in the lobby and go by bus to the College of Europe
9:30-11:15 Meeting with **Mr. Mark Evison**, College of Europe

-meeting with **Prof. Jacek Saryusz – Wolski**, Rector of the College of Europe
11:45-12:45 **"Special Programs Addressed to Polish Women in Search of Job"**
-Lecture by **Ms. Teresa Stepniak**, Board Member of the Center
for the Promotion of Women, ul. Lwowska 17
13:00-14:15 Lunch, Restauracja u Kuronia (Buffo)
14:30-16:30 **"Political System of Today's Poland"**
-by **Prof. Stanislaw Gebethner**, Institute of Political
-Studies, Warsaw University

- Dept. of Integration and International Organizations = at the Ministry of Economy.
- Mr. Krysztof Trepcaynski wants to make us aware of negotiations with E.U.
- Poland expressed interest in being in E.U. since 1991 – they submitter their application in April 1994.
- April 1996 = completed, filled out questionnaire about economics details of Poland, it was 700 pages of paper work.
- By Dec. 13th, 1997 was invited to negotiate for E.U. membership. They have updated negotiations since 1998 and 1999.
- E.U. negotiation is more like learning how to get over hurdles, which are part of the process. The real things negotiated are time and $$. The criteria are not negotiable, fixed.
- There are 31 chaps, areas, which applicants must address, to satisfy the E.U. Poland has closed 25 of 31 chaps.
- 1. Justice and home affairs closed by Aug. 5th.
- 2. Competition – hopefully closed by Oct.
- 3. $ Regional policy and coordination of structural instruments closed by Oct.
- 4. $ Agriculture = subsides from E.U.
- 5. $ Finance and Budget
- Germany stands to pay lots b/c they are well off. Wealthier nations have to pay more to lesser-developed countries to the E.U. grand $$ pool.
- **The E.U. will go from 15 to 25 members. That's plus ten by Jan. first of 2004.**
- Negotiations are made with each country, which is applying separately.
- **Poland's pop = 38.6 million**
- **The other main nine nations have 36 million people combined.**
- Poland is the 4th largest export market, receiver of goods and the 7th most exporter, sender of goods in Europe.
- **What does Poland expect from E.U. membership?**
- **1. To be a member of nations, which practice free market economics, be a part of trade, global position**
- **2. Guarantee of stable development**

- **3. Increase GDP growth by 1-1.5% a year**
- **4. To get on par with other nations in comparable GDP in the 1st 2 years after becoming a member.**
- Social political issues – issue of land ownership – E.U. member nations can have access to buy land in member nations with out limitation.
- A guy from France can buy land in Poland for example. Polish people have problems with this. Details are being worked out.
- Free movement of persons – anyone in the E.U. can live and work anywhere. Other European nations, like Germany are worried that when Poland makes the E.U. that they'll flood Germany with cheap labor workers.
- **Poland will bring: consumers, opportunity for foreign investment, Poland is the biggest European nation, which is outside of the E.U. political stability in the region, through Poland, so that western ways can be extended to the west.**
- **30% of negotiation process is with the E.U. 70% of negotiations are set in convincing your countrymen.**
- **E.U. Referendum for Poland is on the way.**
- **The people must vote by over half, simple majority in favor of E.U. in Poland in 2003.**
- **There is an effort to publicize the positive benefits of E.U. membership on TV. And in other media. The pope and the bishops support E.U. accession for Poland openly.**

- Modernization of farming needs to occur whether the E.U. passes in Poland, or not.
- Instructive, agriculture, environment, education, labor re-training
- Polish women have suffered the most b/c of transformation
- How?
- Was the socialist/Communist system nicer to, better for women in the 40's and 50's?
- Women were the first fired after transformation. Usually women salaries accounted for half of the family budget. Single-mom workers made up a good % of the workshop.
- The foundation was founded in 1991 to help women to make it during transformation. Lots of education opportunities promoted by The Center Entrepreneurship is promoted by social workers from the system.
- Norway's govt and trade unions helped to start their program.
- Polish women have had to retrain themselves for their job, futures.
- Who is their biggest ally gov't other women some cooperation.
- Does the state have a dialogue with their group, which leaves them open for grants??

- **They are putting together a consulting network to learn about telecommuting. They have published a list of non-gov't organizations in Poland**.
- They are celebrating 5th constitution, they put in 99.
- Poland and Hungary's method of arriving at the same place politically is good
- Liberal vs. Social Democratic views were developing ideas about citizens have to pick a belief.
- Poland is trying to get into E.U.
- **Legacy of formal immoral system derailed Walensa and solidarity more than their own ineptitude.**
- **The gov't is ineffective b/c they received a non-confidence vote b/c of the recession unemployment big biz corruption!**
- *There is a backlash against the gov't by the people who are used to the welfare state and are suffering due to the economic changes, which are going on. Some big companies are going bankrupt; as a result there is more unemployment.* ***Poland is stressed***.
- **One of the weakest parts of the post Communist government is: fragmentation of political ideas and fluctuation of political parties.**
- ***Groups are fighting politically, exploiting the emotions behind their interests.*** There is a pre-fascists semi-Hitler mood in Poland in some cases. People are desperate, this group is called self-defense.
- The right wing parties need to consolidate and pose a real alternative in leadership for the voters.
- **Welfare state vs. free market is the big political debate in 2002.**
- Polish citizens attitudes toward U.S. foreign policy is almost always strong.
- Young peoples participation in government is below avg.

30 July – Tuesday

8:30 Meet in the lobby and go to the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs
9:00-10:00 Meeting Vice Minister of Labor – **Polish Labor Market**
10:30-11:45 Visit to the Polish Parliament (Seym)
12:00-13:00 Lunch at Havelka restaurant (Seym area)
14:00-17:00 Visit to LXVII Secondary School, **Director Krzysztof Mirowski;**
18:30 Dinner **U Dekerta**

- Central European University (dept. of sociology)
- Academic salaries are very low. It is hard to get new teachers
- Everyl studies in English – more than half their graduates go beyond the graduate level = keep going to school

31 July – Wednesday

9:30 Meet in the lobby and go by bus to the American Studies Center, WU
10:00-11:30 **"Is Poland Being Americanized? American Studies in Poland"** (90 minutes)
-Prof. Cynthia Dominik, Deputy Director,
American Studies Center, Al. Niepodleglosci 22
12:00-13:30 Lunch at Samson restaurant
14:00-15:30 Visit to the Warsaw Castle Museum
15:30-18:30 Free time
18:30 Meet in the lobby and go to Lomianki
19:00 Reception hosted by **Cynthia** and **Tadeusz Dominik** (famous Polish painter)

- **Cynthia Dominik- is Poland being Americanized?**

- Deputy Director American Studies Center founded 1976 – they established an exchange with the university of Indiana. They started offering courses twds degrees in 1987.
- They are teaching "How to position yourself for the Job Market" - this is an American culture tendency skill.
- **Changes in people's lives in Poland in the last 15 years:**

- *1. The centrality of work – work is now the center of people's lives in Poland – such used not to be the case.*
- *2. Choice – now there are more choices. Media is an ex T.V. and commercial advertisement. Political choice = telephone = cell phone = booming consumerism has blown up.*
- *3. Rewards of work = better pay = better prestige of jobs = up the most prestigious jobs are jobs as businessmen.*
- *4. A growing spread in the gap between rich and poor.*
- *5. Education is changing (paid vs. not-paid, used to be free)*
- *6. There is more choice about what one wants to take in school.*
- *7. Health care has changed (free like it used to be or pay)*
- *8. Police – people used to fear the police – now there is less fear*
- Shopping – customer service is on the rise – this is different, old school Poland, people were rude.
- Does fast food mean Poland is becoming Americanized?
- Work is becoming more central in Poland so the pace of one's lunch needed to quicken
- There is a global quickening of the work pace. Does Poland have an Ameritocracy?
- Not yet, developing changes takes time. Poland is becoming more like U.S.
- **The taboo subject in the U.S. is $$**

- **The taboo subject in Poland is sex.**
- Modernized, globalized what is the term?
- **Changes have had most negative effect on people in Poland 48 and older.**
- **Young people have it easier students w/ MA in American Studies usually use their English lang. Skills in business.**
- Beginning teachers make 1,200 zloty's per month. Most teachers give private lessons to make more $$
- **Some areas have been hit hard as industries have shut down.**
- **Today many people are overeducated and underemployed.**
- It takes 3 years to complete a degree at The American Studies Center
- They are teaching open minded critical thinkers – they have to write a thesis and take abroad exam in their declared field and on their area in general. Active prob. Solvers!

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